

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

NO. 29

## PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

### WHAT THEY ARE DOING--- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Mch. 8.—Butter firm at 30c. Output of the week, 421,600 lbs.

See my new spring hats just received Chase Webb.

Hermey Bock transacted business in Waukegan on Monday.

Frank Haycock of Chicago spent Sunday with his parents here.

Fred Ames of Waukegan spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mrs. Schillke and daughter Hattie spent one day last week in Chicago.

Mrs. George Kuhaupt and sister Dalia were Chicago visitors last week.

Geo. Webb of Olustee, Oklahoma, was here the fore part of the week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hucker on Monday, March 6, a baby daughter.

Mr. C. O. Foltz of Chicago, was calling on Antioch friends Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Richardson has moved from rooms in the Willett house to the Rinear house.

Walter Stickles has moved to the Willett house recently vacated by Will Gray.

Supervisor E. L. Simons is in attendance at a meeting of the board at Waukegan this week.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 20tf

Elmer Stickles has moved to the house on Victoria street recently purchased by Wm. Gray.

Wm. Gray and family have moved to their house on Main street recently vacated by A. B. Johnson.

Write to Alden, Bidingler & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

For rent—one of the best two hundred acre stock farms in Lake county. Inquire of W. S. Westlake, Antioch, Ill.

For Sale—About 200 bushels of number one seed oats, free from all foul seed. Hugh Drogan, Antioch. 29w2

For Sale—A seven room house with barn good well and cistern, good location. Part payment if desired. Inquire at this office. 28tf

Mrs. James Barnstable and children and Mrs. Will Barnstable and son started for their future home at Chetek, Wis., on Saturday evening.

For Sale—family horse four years old, black, weighs about 1000 pounds. This horse will be sold worth the money as I have no use for him. L. B. Grice.

We are still making cabinet photos for \$2.00 per dozen and half size for \$1.50. These prices will soon go up nearly double. Sit now for your photo at Bewick's.

Mrs. J. Fillweber was suddenly called to Solon on Saturday last by the illness of her mother, who expected to enter the hospital for an operation the fore part of the week.

Twenty-four photos for 25 cents, four different positions, just the size to send in a letter for a souvenir and the price wont break you. Bewick makes them.

At the horse sale at the Stanton barns on Saturday last a large crowd gathered but only six horses were sold. The bids run so low that the sale was declared off. The average price for the horses sold was eighty-seven dollars.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will be entertained by Mrs. George Clark at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Harrison, on Wednesday afternoon, March 15, meeting called to order at 8:00 o'clock. It being election of officers every member is requested to be present. Visitors always welcome.

On Wednesday March 1, at Waukegan occurred the marriage of Miss Katie Boller to Mr. Frank Dibble, both of this place. The bride and groom are both well known young people and have a wide circle of friends who extend to them best wishes for a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble have set up housekeeping in the Olcott house on Main street where they will be glad to see their many friends at any time.

### Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our daughter and sister. And especially do we thank the singers and those who furnished flowers. Mrs. Hannah Parker, Mrs. Walter Stickles and family.

### Death of Mrs. Hiserodt.

On Saturday morning, March 4th occurred the death of Mrs. Cornelia Hiserodt at the home of her son, B. R. Hiserodt, at this place.

She was born in Columbia County, New York on the twenty-first day of February 1827, and was married to Mr. Hiserodt in New York. In the year of 1851 they came to this part of the west settling in the town of Bristol, Wisconsin, but afterward moved to Salem and later on to Wilmet. To them two children were born, one son, B. R. Hiserodt of this place and one daughter, Mrs. A. C. Ozanne, of Tampa, Arizona, both of whom remain to mourn her loss.

She was left a widow twenty-one years ago but still continued to live at Wilmet until three years ago when she gave up housekeeping and came to make her home with her son. On account of her advanced age she was quite feeble for some time past but was ill only about three weeks and passed away on Saturday last at the age of seventy-eight years and eleven days.

The funeral was held at the home on Monday afternoon, Rev. W. C. Cleworth officiating. The remains were laid at rest in the Liberty cemetery.

### Cheap Trip to Oklahoma.

Free Tourist Sleeper from St. Louis to Greer county, Oklahoma, on the following date: Tuesday, March 21. Rate for round trip, \$20 from Chicago, including the free sleeper from St. Louis on through. I will be in Chicago to personally conduct this excursion and will be glad to have you make one of these trips with me. You will never have a better opportunity to take a look at the beautiful southwest country again. For further information call on or write D. T. Webb, Waukegan, Ill., or myself at Antioch, Ill.

Very respectfully,

Geo. E. Webb.

## BEWARE OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Charles Anderson, a young man 21 years of age, who was formerly employed on the Wells farm in pleasant Prairie, has the most original hard luck story told in many days, says the Kenosha News.

Anderson's parents reside in the neighborhood of Union Grove and he had been reared as a farmer boy, but a short time ago he decided that the big city of Chicago was just waiting for men like himself and he planned to invade it.

He saw an advertisement from one of the fake employment bureaus in one of the farm papers and answered it. The firm was known as "The W. C. Young Employment Bureau" and it made a specialty of securing positions for farm boys in the city. Anderson got into communication with the company and in a short time he discovered that he was expected to pay \$5 for a membership in the bureau.

Anderson gave up the \$5 and this was the start of the trouble. After this he was notified that in order to insure his position in one of the banks of Chicago he would have to pay \$25 more, but the company would allow this amount to be paid at the rate of \$2 a week. Anderson slaved away on the farm, and each week sent into the company's coffers the \$2 and when the amount had been paid up Anderson notified the manager of the company that he was coming to claim his position.

He went to Chicago and hurried to the address that had been given him, only to find that the number was a large office building and W. C. Young had never been heard of by any of the tenants of the building. Anderson had been informed that a room had been engaged for him at 44 Rush street, and when he went out to look for the room he found that the place was a large wholesale tobacco house. Young was not known at this place.

Anderson remained in Chicago a few days looking for work, and failing to find it and with his money exhausted he footed it to Kenosha. It is probable that some farmer could secure a decidedly contented worker by consulting Anderson, and it is to be hoped that his experience will prove as a warning to other boys to keep away from employment bureaus.

### Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our mother. And especially to the choir, and to the Woodmen for their beautiful floral offering. Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hiserodt.

### Sure Thing.

What makes the merchant's business hum—what makes his clerks perspire. Is it due to drummers bland, or to messages by wire? Can it be due to fine displays or to silly worn-out fads? No; the business boom is mostly due to his large, attractive ads.

## BRISTOL HAS SMALLPOX

### PRIEST AND TEACHER ARE DOWN WITH DISEASE

Hundreds Have Been Exposed to the Dread Disease and It is Feared it May Spread to Other Towns

Nine cases of smallpox have developed in the town of Bristol and vicinity and unless prompt and energetic measures are taken by the health authorities there is grave danger that the disease may spread and become epidemic throughout this section. There is no doubt but that hundreds have been exposed to the dread disease and the town of Bristol is seriously alarmed at the gravity of the situation. All the people are being vaccinated as rapidly as possible and every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease is being taken. The cases are being quarantined as fast as they develop and the quarantine is being strictly enforced.

Dr. Stevens, the health officer of the town, made no attempt to conceal the fact that the sudden development of the nine cases was a very serious matter and he has ordered a general vaccination of all the people in Bristol, whether they have any reason to believe they have been exposed to the disease or not. Dr. Stevens is regarded as a very competent official, and will no doubt enforce all regulations necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

There are of course many different theories as to how the smallpox was first brought to the village, but the one most generally accepted appears to be that the disease first originated with John Rompesky, who died at his home near Bristol about three weeks ago. Mr. Rompesky, who had been working among the ice cutters for some time, came home sick and died very suddenly. It is now believed that he died from smallpox and considerable weight is given to this theory by the fact that two of his brothers are now sick with the disease and that their case was the first one to be pronounced genuine smallpox by the health officer, Dr. Stevens. Rompesky was given a public funeral and it is believed that all who attended have been exposed to the disease.

Father Heller, the priest, who officiated at the funeral, is himself down with it. Miss Maud Benedict, one of the most popular and best known young ladies and teachers of Bristol, has it, and her school has been closed and a general vaccination of the scholars ordered. Three of the other schools in the village have been closed and will not be opened again until all danger of contagion spreading among the scholars is passed. The danger of an epidemic is increased by the fact that the disease is in its most malignant form and of a most virulent nature. The cases are similar to those recently developed at Winthrop Harbor and not in the mild form that was so prevalent in Wisconsin three winters ago.

The report circulated here the fore part of the week to the effect that there were eleven cases at Camp Lake proves to be false, there being only one case there to the knowledge of the authorities.

### Dr. Fahrney Dies.

Dr. Peter Fahrney, millionaire head of the Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Company, medicine manufacturers, died at his home, 1074 Warren avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, from heart trouble, superinduced by a severe cold contracted at Palm Beach, Florida.

Dr. Fahrney was born at Quincy, Pa., in 1840. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1864 and then came to Polo, Ill. He came to Chicago in 1869.

Dr. Fahrney was a liberal giver to charity. He recently bought the old family homestead, consisting of nearly 300 acres, at San Mar, Md., and founded thereon the Fahrney Memorial Old Folks' Home, and his yearly contributions to various worthy charities amounted to thousands of dollars.

He was well known in this vicinity and throughout Lake county. His widow and five children survive him.

The funeral was held from the family residence at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, interment at Graceland.

### "Laugh and Grow Fat."

Life is such a serious business with the average mortal that an opportunity for a hearty laugh is more than welcome to most people. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and so do the humorous features of that great metropolitan daily, The Chicago Record-Herald. The first thing that greets you on the first page of every issue is the humorous cartoon by Ralph Wilder the well known artist, that frequently tells more at a glance than could be conceived in a column of reading matter. Every issue contains also a humorous small story on the editorial page, and the "Alternating Currents" column, written by S. E. Kiser one of the most popular humorous writers in the country. In addition to all these, the Sunday issue always includes a comic section, guaranteed to produce laughter.

### Steel Cars and Safe Travel.

If, as the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show, the majority of the injuries and fatalities on our railroads are due to collisions and derailments; and if, as unfortunately seems to be the case, the management of our railroads is unable to reduce the number of accidents of this kind; in other words, if derailments and collisions are, under existing conditions, an inevitable feature of modern railroad- ing—then perhaps the best thing we can do is to render our rolling stock, and particularly our passenger cars, as collision-proof as possible.

The steel car is collision-proof. A few years ago, a certain company began to build steel freight cars; and, of course, the first of these that were sent out upon the road were not long in running into a smash-up. Here they demonstrated, at once, their ability to stand an amount of pounding, crushing, and wrenching which would reduce a wooden car to the proverbial kindling wood. After such a collision, what was left of the wooden cars was burnt on the spot; but the steel cars were unscathed from the wreckage of their older and flatter brothers; their trucks were replaced beneath them; and they were hauled off to the car shops to have the kinks taken out of them.

In a heavy collision, it is the telescoping of one car into another that kills and wounds the passengers; but steel cars cannot telescope. Even with the momentum of a heavy train behind it, the platform of the telescoping car is unable to shear its way through the vertical steel posts (angle irons, channels, or T-irons) which form the frame of the car body. Following the line of least resistance, steel cars, in such collision, will slide past each other, or be squeezed around and rolled to the side of the track. In this case the injuries to the passengers will be only such as are due to their being thrown violently around, and will generally be limited to cuts and bruises. The all-steel cars of the New York Subway, and the composite cars with steel under-frames, have probably already saved more lives and limbs of the public than the operating company would care to admit. Had the collisions which have already occurred taken place between wooden cars of the old type, the casualty list would have been very much longer.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has accomplished a splendid work in enforcing automatic coupling and the application of the air brake. It may be too early yet, but the time is surely coming when the same Commission will urge or enforce upon our railroads the use of steel cars. For obvious reasons such a great and expensive change could only be brought about gradually; but it will surely come, probably by the voluntary act of the railroads, and as the result of a growing appreciation of the safety and ultimate economy of this durable form of construction.

## DOWIE TO EVACUATE ZION CITY

John Alexander Dowie has left Zion City never to return.

He will establish his headquarters in old Mexico, and there, surrounded by his chief advisers, will plan a general exodus of his followers from the United States.

This report started Zion City Monday. At every corner stood groups of followers of the "First Apostle" of the "Christian Catholic Church" eagerly discussing the new move that their leader is about to make.

It is not likely that Zion will be dismantled at once. The investment of capital there is too great, but it is practically settled that a large contingent will go south as soon as the site in Mexico is definitely decided upon, and that all expansion at the Illinois plant will be stopped.

Later on when the industries at the new capital are in running order and the colony is on a firm basis other drafts will be made from time to time until it will be possible for Dowie to withdraw entirely from the United States with a minimum financial loss.

Rumors run through the colony Monday that Dowie is himself not far from "death," and that to prolong his life he will have to remain in the southland. The reassuring statements of the deacons did not allay the fears of the followers of John Alexander, who openly expressed the fear that they had looked their last upon their leader.

There was even speculation as to who will be his successor, and sentiment was divided between the son, Gleanstone, and Overseer Speicher.

### White Cattle Herd Is Sold.

A writer in Nature of London, referring to the sale of Charley Park, Staffordshire, the hereditary seat of Lord Ferrers, says that the sale involves also a change of ownership of the remnant of the celebrated herd of white cattle which had been kept there for 700 years.

## FAIL TO TAKE THE LAND

### OPTIONS ON MANY FARMS HAVE EXPIRED

What the Libertyville Independent Has to Say in Regard to the Big Land Deal

The big land deal, concerning which the Independent has published in the last few weeks all details possible to obtain, and which has attracted attention not alone in Lake county, but throughout the west because of the magnitude of the proposed enterprise to locate on the property, has apparently, to use the expression of one of the farmers whose land was optioned, "gone up in the air."

It had been understood that options on the greater portion of the three thousand acres under contract would expire on the 28th of February and until that time nothing definite was anticipated and consequently all waited with impatience to see what the promoters would do.

So far as we can learn not one of the options, and a majority have expired, has been taken up, not an acre purchased. While we have attempted to learn from those in a position to know if the company has entirely abandoned its intention of acquiring land in the vicinity of Libertyville or Rondout, we have been unable to do so. An attorney who has represented the promoters positively refused to either deny or affirm the rumor. It is the general belief that none of the options yet to expire will be taken up, in fact that the company will not go ahead with its plans.

Some weeks ago it was stated that the Northwestern railroad company had offered the Flagler people a site along their new extension to be built northward from Lake Bluff if they would locate there. It was said the land was to be given to the company by the railroad. It is believed that the steel company is now investigating if not actually having agreed to accept this site. If they decide to locate there it is probable the deal will be shorn of its speculative complexion so far as acquiring large adjoining tracts, and only the land actually necessary for the proposed steel industry, be acquired.

In connection with the deal a story is going the rounds that Mr. John Bradley, who obtained options on a great share of the three thousand acres, may be forced to take over some of the land himself. Mr. Bradley, it is presumed, had authority to notify certain owners, for instance the Gal-lowsay estate, that their land had been accepted and to secure their abstracts.

This the owners did, and while minor flaws were pointed out by attorneys for the Flagler people, still the land owners are prepared to rectify them and will insist that under their contract the land be taken and paid for. Not having assigned the options which were made out to Mr. Bradley, he became personally liable when he agreed to take the land, and the opinion is expressed that unless the company will take the land Mr. Bradley will have, at the price he agreed to pay. We are unable to interview Mr. Bradley, but understand from one who has talked with him, that he is not worrying over the matter, in fact declares there is nothing in the story. However, many hereabouts believe he is putting on a bold front in the face of a serious predicament.

Two or three local parties thought they saw an opportunity to make some money by getting options on land they believed the promoters would want and then selling it at an advance. They are out their option money, in one case we know of \$200, still they have the experience.

Both the Waukegan papers claim the Flagler people will not locate at Libertyville because of the articles appearing in the Independent relative to methods of the promoters. Flagler is said to be in a huff in consequence. The Gazette claims none of the land in Libertyville under option will be taken, excepting possibly the Galloway farm. The inference is that the company would not take this estate unless it were compelled to.

The absurdity of accrediting fallacy of a five million dollar corporation to locate on land near Libertyville because the Independent criticized the peculiar methods of its agents is apparent. What a fallacy!

Faith in the Flagler deal never has been strong in Libertyville. It has turned out as anticipated.

### It Wasn't the Sermon.

A young preacher in an uptown church was much struck last Sunday by the seeming effect his sermon was having upon one of his congregation, a shabby-genteel man with white hair, who, during the entire discourse, sat with head bowed in deeply reverent attitude. After the service the minister pushed his way to the man and proudly said:

"I am glad to note that my sermon affected you. Did it make you see the error of your ways?"

"O, it wasn't that," said the man sheepishly. "You see, my waistcoat is too short and I had to bend over to hide my shirt."—New York Sun.

### Annual Township Census.

Public notice is hereby given that the Annual Township Census of the town of Antioch, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, will be held in the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, county of Lake and State of Illinois, at one o'clock p. m. on Saturday, March 18, 1905, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the Annual Town Meeting, as follows:

One Supervisor.  
One Town Clerk.  
One Collector.  
One Assessor.  
One Commissioner of Highways.  
Two Justices of the Peace.  
Two Constables.

And for the transaction of any other business that may be properly brought before said census when convened. All legal voters of the town of Antioch are requested to attend.

Given under our hands this 7th day of March A. D. 1905.

WM. WHITE,  
J. C. JAMES, JR.,  
JOHN A. THAIN,  
Township Committee.

### Working for Success.

Every man who tries to jump immediately into the flowery time of success will find himself truly in the air, and will sooner or later suffer collapse. He must begin at the bottom and grow naturally, putting out stem and leaf, and branch as conditions warrant. Thus only can the plant be hardy and in time put forth real blossoms of success, fed and nourished by the sap of soundness and healthy vitality.

## STABBED IN BACK AT WAUKEGAN

Saturday night, at a late hour, J. Silverstein, a Chicago tobacco salesman, was stabbed in the back twice. He said he was coming along Tenth street, when suddenly, out of the darkness sprang two men who attacked him from the rear and thrust a knife blade twice into his back.

Bleeding and weak from the loss of blood he was barely able to crawl to the Tenth street station of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railroad and take a car for Waukegan.

When questioned by the police he said he did not know whether he had been robbed or not. He requested that he be taken to the Northwestern depot and put on a train for Chicago, but the conductor when he learned the condition of the man refused to permit him to board the train.

An officer took him to the office of Dr. Kalowsky who dressed the wounds. They are stated to be shallow and not dangerous.

The police have made no captures, and are at a loss as to further procedure, as Silverstein has made no appearance. The police are inclined to believe that his story is a false one, that he is hiding the real truth.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For Collector

I take this means of announcing to my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Township Collector, subject to the decision of the majority of the assembled caucus.

Walter A. Taylor.

I hereby announce to my many friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Township Collector at the coming township caucus.

Charles A. Powles.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Collector for the Township of Antioch at the coming township caucus.

Percival Dibble.

I hereby announce to my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of collector at the coming township caucus.

L. M. Hughes.

### Tax Notice.

The taxes for the township of Antioch are now due. I will be at Thayer & Vick-ers store on Saturdays.

L. M. Hughes, Collector.

### LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40¢ 00
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	20 00/22 00
Hay.....	\$7 00 @ \$12
MILL FEED.	
Bran.....	20 00
Middlings.....	20 00/22 00
Gluten.....	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 25
EGGS.	
Hens—Live weight.....	1 50
Hens—Dressed.....	6 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	1 50
Ducks.....	1 50
Geese.....	1 50
Chickens—Live weight.....	75



# Inauguration of Roosevelt and Fairbanks

Washington correspondence:

Theodore Roosevelt Saturday was sworn in as the twenty-sixth President of the United States of America before a crowd variously estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 persons. Chosen by the ballots of the people last November to succeed himself as President, he took the solemn oath to execute the laws and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

The day broke cloudy and with a very slight fall of rain, but the sun soon emerged, the rain ceased and the clouds partially dispersed. At 10 o'clock, when the escort started for the Capitol, the weather conditions were fairly propitious. The air was clear and balmy, with a temperature of 50 degrees and only a slight breeze stirring.

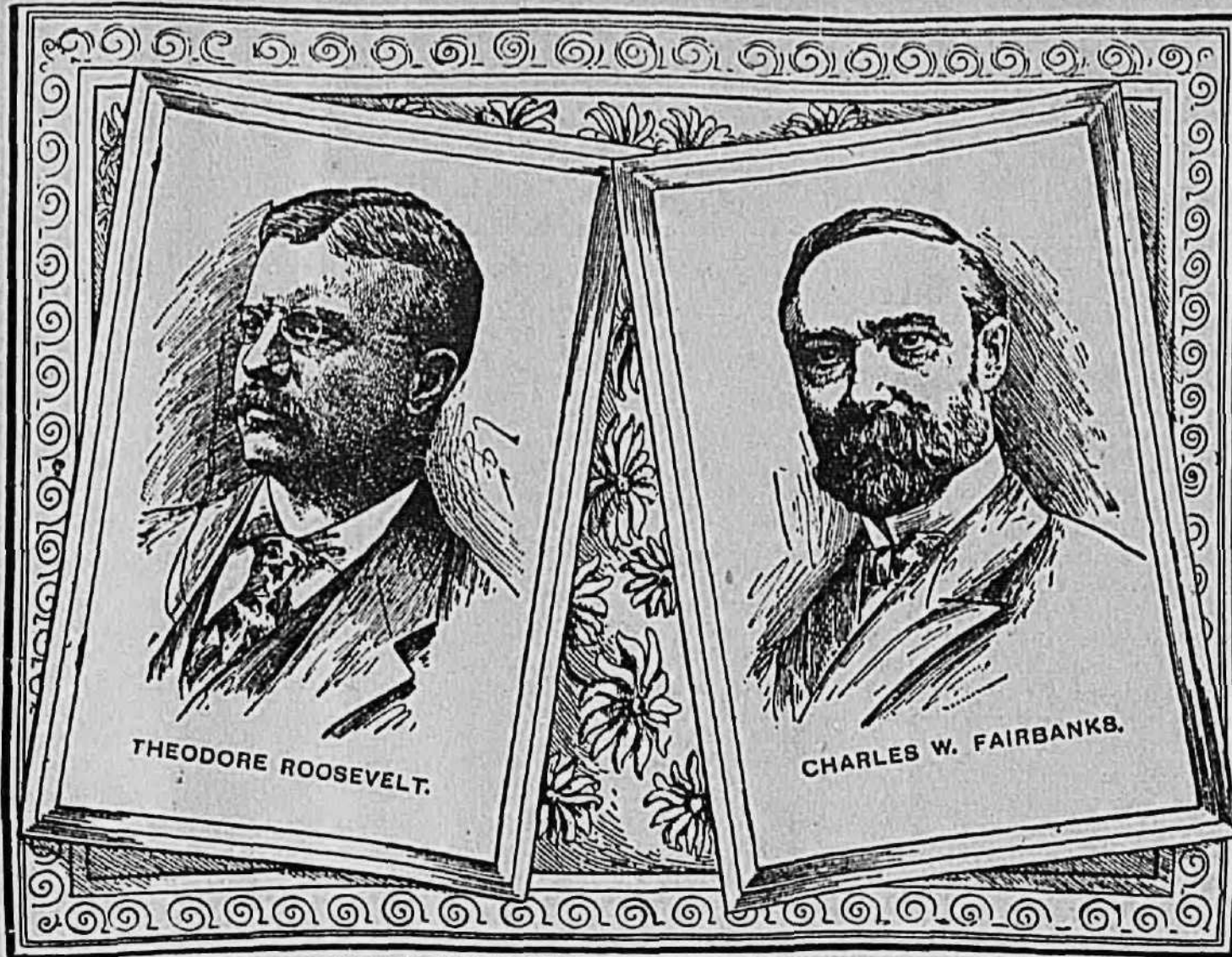
President Roosevelt's face lacked the sadness it showed when he took the same oath almost four years ago, at the death bed of William McKinley. Then he had ridden many lonely miles over storm-swept mountain roads to reach the tragic scene of his elevation; Saturday he was escorted along the nation's grandest avenue from the White House to the home of Congress between two densely packed lines of his countrymen gathered from every quarter to cheer him and wish him godspeed in the coming four years. Then he had said, with choking voice: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely the policies of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country." Saturday he left it for his fellow citizens, who had honored him with a greater majority than ever before given, to judge whether or not he had redeemed that pledge.

When he entered the White House the youngest President in his country's history, besides the vast responsibilities of his office, he received as a heritage McKinley's dearest ambition to become more and more with the years the President of all the people.

Saturday there were represented in the throngs that had journeyed hither to greet President Roosevelt men from the North, South, East and West, and from distant islands of the sea; from the Philippines, from Porto Rico, from Hawaii—from every land where floats the emblem of the republic.

In the great parade there rode Governors of States, both North and South. Filipinos who had fought under the flag of Aguinaldo carried the arms of Uncle Sam and stepped proudly beneath the Stars and Stripes. Blanketed Indians from the virile plains vied with silk-hatted gentry from the East in sounding the praises of this cowboy-soldier-statesman.

The President's old ranch friends,



PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## FRIENDSHIP FOR ALL NATIONS IS THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA.

"No weak nation that acts justly and rightly shall ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power shall ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."—Extract from President Roosevelt's inaugural address.

"We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship."—Extract from President Roosevelt's inaugural address.

Installation of Mr. Fairbanks as Vice President and the new Senators; the taking of the solemn oath of office by Mr. Roosevelt on the Capitol front; the delivery of the inaugural address before the great host of the sovereign people; the gorgeous parade through Washington's avenues, spangled with flags, and lined with cheering thousands, and the review of the marching battalions by the President in front of

companies, including regulars, militia and independent companies. There was similarity of uniform in the militia brigades and the regulars, but the monotony was broken by the scarlet, gold, white, blue and buff of the independent companies. There were cadets and midshipmen, the latter to the number of 700 comprising the battalion from Annapolis. There were Fillips and Porto Ricans in the uniform of Uncle Sam.

The non-military section, comprising campaign clubs and organizations made up specially for this occasion, were headed by a band of 75 pieces, followed by the Conkling Unconditionals of Utica, N. Y., to the number of 150, wearing uniforms of white and black, and carrying silk flags. In this division were 50 miners, carrying their miners' lamps and dressed in the garb of the mine. They were from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and represented the miners who are enthusiastic for the President because of his interference in the miners' strike. Geronimo and his band of Apaches, Sheriff Bullock, of South Dakota, with a troupe of cowpunchers and a company of converted bandits were in the same column with bankers, lawyers, writers and every type of genteel life as represented by

## PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH.



"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."—Oath of office taken by President Roosevelt.

eration of many domestic questions of vast importance and with foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the impartial judgment of history.

I can never forget the pleasant relations which have been formed during my service upon the floor of the Senate. I shall cherish them always as among the most delightful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall have in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon me under the constitution the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the chamber.

We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an administration of national affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that divine favor may attend us and that peace and progress, justice and honor may abide with our country and our countrymen.

## BLAZE OF FIREWORKS.

Great Pyrotechnic Display Ends Inauguration Ceremonies.

Far above the granite finger of the Washington monument a colossal fire portrait of President Roosevelt, 200 feet square, was painted on the heavens late Saturday night, and to the accompanying shouts from 100,000 spectators, inauguration day, with the fading of the last fireworks, became a memory. Next to the parade the pyrotechnics were the showy spectacle of the day. The display was more marvelous than any other illuminations ever seen in the capital, and for three hours the stars were bombarded with shells and bombs that exploded in midair, filling the night with molten streams of multi-colored fire.

As a climax to a wonderful program of set pieces and pyrotechnic oddities, a ton of colored fire was lighted south of the White House, which set silver clouds, masses of shimmering splendor, shot into the sky from mines below, were pierced by the flight of colored bombs that burst with the effect that would be made by 50,000 rockets. While the fire was still trickling through the atmosphere a large balloon from a height of one mile shot out an aerial device that exploded and unfurled an immense American flag 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, which settled to the earth, only to be replaced in the sky by a bouquet of roses that bloomed into a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt.

## HEAVY COST OF INAUGURATION.

Expenses Will Probably Total Higher than Usual.

An inauguration is no cheap affair. Money—barrels of it—is required to prepare for the comfort of the visitors. The great fund that is necessary always is guaranteed by Washington's citizens, who in turn are repaid by the visitors to the capital from the four corners of the nation. The inaugural guarantee fund, as it is called, was contributed this year by 200 individuals, whose contributions ranged from \$5 to \$1,000.

It cost about \$70,000 to meet the expenses of the McKinley inaugural of 1901, while his first inaugural cost \$30,000. The expenses of President Cleveland's second inaugural, in 1893, were \$50,000, and those for the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, \$75,000. It is probable that owing to the increased cost of labor and materials the expenses of President Roosevelt's inauguration have been larger than is usual.

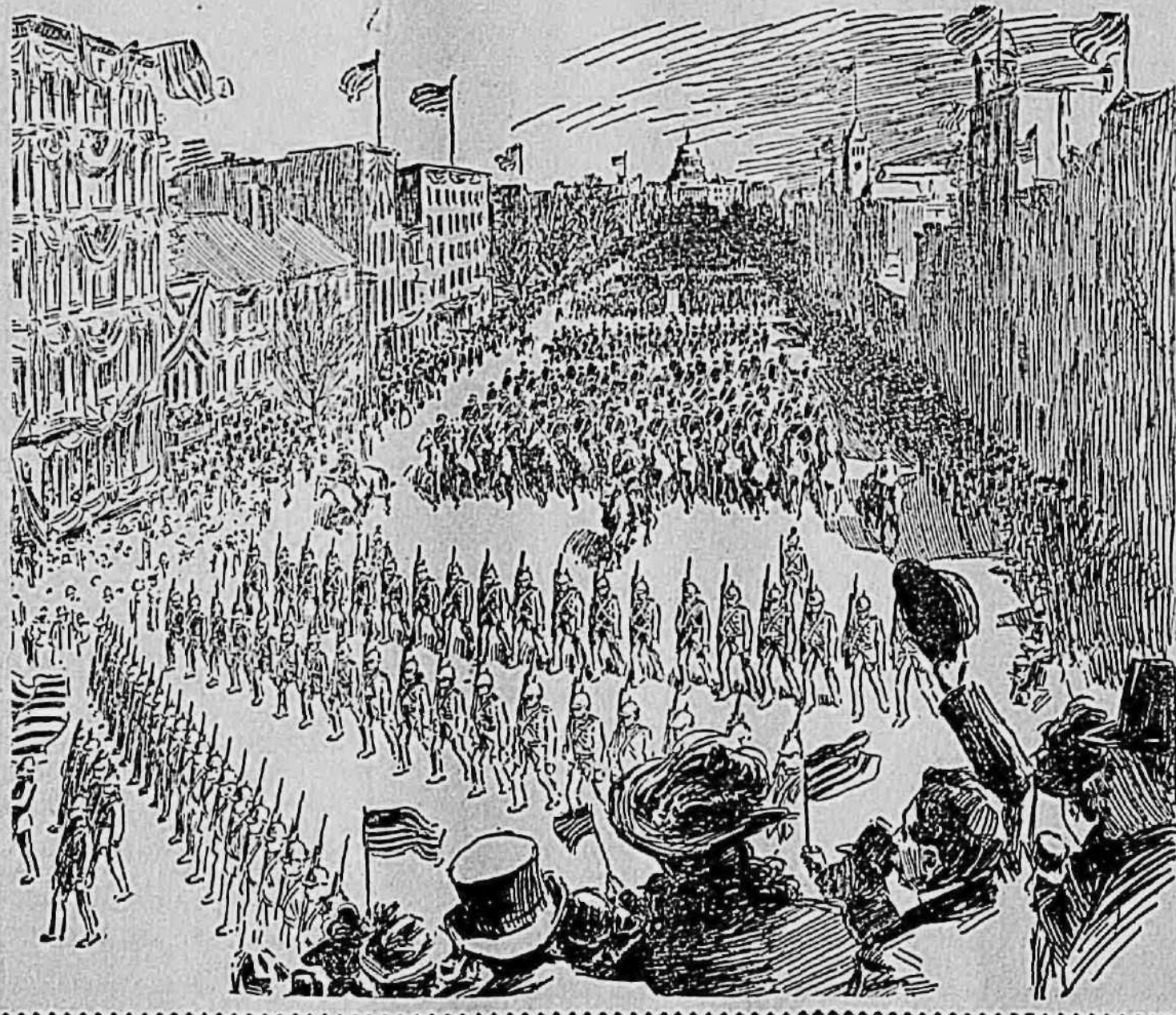
## FAIRBANKS SPEAKS.

Vice President Is Sworn In with Very Simple Ceremony.

Charles Warren Fairbanks was sworn in as Vice President of the United States at high noon Saturday, in the presence of a throng that filled the Senate chamber. The ceremony was even more simple than that of inaugurating the President.

The Vice President said: Senators—I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called by my countrymen with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of its responsibilities. I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that period we have been engaged in the consid-

## THE GREAT INAUGURAL PARADE.



with larlat and chaparejos and wily bronchos, made strange contrast to the stiff-backed, pouter-chested young men from the national military schools. Rough Riders from San Juan Hill, volunteers from Santiago, jackies from Manila Bay shared the plaudits of the multitude with modest everyday soldiers, for whom the title Regular is distinction quite enough.

Political clubs from East and West, militiamen from North and South, blue-clad veterans of the sixties, heroes of the Spanish-American war, miners from Pennsylvania, the entire Legislature of the State of Tennessee, the President's neighbors from Oyster Bay—all contributed to the national character of the splendid pageant.

The inspiring program was carried out in all of its interesting details. In the swift panorama of the day followed in succession the state presidential procession from White House to Capitol, escorted by troops; the in-

the executive mansion. Fireworks blazed gloriously at night, and in the magnificently decorated pension building youth and beauty, official power and political fame united in the brilliant inauguration ball as a crowning demonstration.

The most imposing, if not impressive, portion of the inaugural ceremonies undoubtedly took place in the United States Senate chamber, and was witnessed by 2,000 people. This was the swearing in of the new Vice President and the inauguration of the Senate for another term of Congress.

The great inaugural parade was, of course, the spectacular event in which everybody was most interested. It began at about 2 o'clock, after the inaugural address had been delivered. General O. O. Howard and staff rode at the head. Next came Squadron A of New York, followed by the Presidential party and the escort of Rough Riders. Then followed the military

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Roosevelt on Conditions that Confront the United States.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

"My fellow citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of wellbeing and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization.

"We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of responsibility which is ours, and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

## Duties to Others and Ourselves.

"Much has been given to us and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights.

"But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less mindful that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear strong and no strong nation should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

## Internal Relations Important.

"Our relations with the other powers of the world are important, but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen in the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried for so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic.

## Care and Anxiety Weigh Heavily.

"The conditions which have led to our marvelous material wellbeing, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind.

"If we fail the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unflinching, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

## Must Face New Tasks in Old Spirit.

"Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of free men to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We, in our turn, have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children.

"To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.



Maybe that sunspot is just the bottom of the coal bin exposed.

Senator Mitchell can hardly grind out explanations fast enough to meet the demand.

The Senate will now put its perfected block system to work on the railroad rate bill.

While the St. Petersburg strike is over, another is likely to be called at the drop of the hat.

If this were Russia we might handout Swayne and Smoot and send them to the mines.

It would require a little time to get used to thinking of Oklahoma on the water wagon.

Winter sports in St. Petersburg include an exhibition of skating on thin ice by N. Romanoff.

Anyhow, Grand Duke Sergius seems to have made somewhat of a success as a strike-breaker.

Kuropatkin can silence his enemies by proving to the world that he has one more masterly retreat in him.

Local troubles have seriously interfered with our old friend the rumor that the Czar would go to the front.

Evidently the beef trust doubts its ability to utilize that Supreme Court decision in its canning department.

## What They Say.

It is not often in these busy times that we can take the opportunity to comment favorably upon things in general which come to our attention and appeal to us in a satisfactory way. We give thanks, too, often perfunctorily, but meaning what we say. This, however, was not at all the spirit in which the following letter was recently written to a ticket agent of the Rock Island System:

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1, 1905.

Dear Mr. —: We arrived here Saturday safely and enjoyed our trip very much on the Golden State Limited. All of our party voted this train the finest that they have ever traveled upon. The accommodations were first-class in every respect—the Sleepers, the Observation Car, the Dining, the Buffet-library smoker, with bath and barber, could not have been improved upon. The entire train crew were gentlemen and very obliging—doing all they could to make everybody enjoy themselves and feel at home. I shall try to get my friends and relatives to take this train when coming to California.

Mr. John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager, singles this out as one of the many commendatory letters that have been received in his office. The Golden State Limited is maintaining first place among transcontinental limited trains.

## Best Asbestos Mines.

Commercial asbestos is a fire-resisting substance composed of silky fibers up to six inches in length, which can be used for packing or woven into fabrics. Its value corresponds approximately with the length of the fiber. It is prepared from a mineral of variable color, which is usually found deposited in thin sheets in the seams of granite rock. The fiber is normal to the sheets and its length is thus limited by the thickness of the seam. The most important deposits so far discovered in America are one of flesh-colored mineral in Arizona and a green deposit at Black Lake, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. In order to secure the asbestos mineral it is necessary to quarry the granite in which it occurs and afterward separate the materials by crushing.

## DERANGED NERVES

DISTRESSING TROUBLES LEFT BY ST. VITUS AND GRIP.

Woman Afflicted for Years by Strange Spells of Numbness and Weakness Recovers Perfect Health.

When she was fourteen years old, Mrs. Ida L. Brown had St. Vitus' dance. She finally got over the most noticeable features of the strange ailment, but was still troubled by very uncomfortable sensations, which she recently described as follows:

"One hand, half of my face, and half of my tongue would get cold and numb. These feelings would come on, last for about ten minutes, and then go away, several times a day. Besides I would have palpitation of the heart, and my strength would get so low that I could hardly breathe. As time went on these spells kept coming oftener and growing worse. The numbness would sometimes extend over half my body."

"How did you get rid of them?"

"It seemed for a long time as if I never could get rid of them. It was not until about six years ago that I found a remedy that had virtue enough in it to reach my case. That was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and they have since entirely cured me."

"Did it take long to effect a cure?"

"No! I hadn't taken the whole of the first box before I saw a great improvement. So I kept on using them, growing better all the time, until I had taken eight boxes and then I was perfectly well, and I have remained in good health ever since with one exception."

"What was that?"

"Oh! that was when I had the grip. I was in bed, under the doctor's care, for two weeks. When I got up I had dreadful attacks of dizziness. I had to grasp hold of something or I would fall right down. I was just miserable, and when I saw the doctor was not helping me, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. In a short time they cured me of that trouble too, and I have never had any dizzy spells since."

Mrs. Brown lives at No. 1705 DeWitt street, Mattoon, Illinois. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without an equal for the rapid and thorough cure of nervous prostration. They expel the poison left in the system by such diseases as grip and are the best of tonics in all cases of weakness. They are sold by every druggist.

## Alabastine—Your Walls

Walls are smoky and grimy after the winter's coal and soot. They need cleaning with Alabastine. The new color schemes and harmonies for this year can only be done in Alabastine. The colors are the richest, the tints the most permanent, the hues the most beautiful in Alabastine—there isn't any wall covering that is just as good.

ALABASTINE does not need washing off before a fresh coat can be applied—you simply mix ALABASTINE with cold water and apply with a brush. Any decorator or painter can apply it—or any woman can apply it herself.

Remember Alabastine comes in packages—take no substitutes—do not buy in bulk. If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name and we will see that you have Alabastine. Beautiful tint cards and color suggestions free for the asking.

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## THE NEWS

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Some people, impatient to see the Panama canal finished, doubtless wish that Doctor Osler's suggestion that all the men over sixty should be chloroformed, could be carried out. If the rule were applied to those responsible for the canal only, the President and Chief Engineer Wallace would be left.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, says the United States navy is used to bully weak powers. Senator Hale was opposed to the liberation of Cuba. He is opposed to a big navy, to the big stick and to the building of bigger ships than can be floated in the docks of Maine.

\$80,000,000 worth of patent medicines were sold in the United States last year, an average of one dollar's worth a year for every man, woman and child in the country. Congressional legislation on the drug habit in the Philippines might better, like charity, begin at home.

Senator Depew says the Esch-Townsend bill was framed by men not equipped to "pass judgment on the questions that are involved." Col. Hepburn said the bill was prepared by the President and the Attorney General.

Judge Quarles, of Wisconsin, has no cause to quarrel with fortune. La Follette has gotten his place in the United States Senate, but Quarles has been appointed to a Federal judgeship, which is a life position.

President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad says that if a railway rate bill is passed by Congress it cannot be enforced. Why doesn't he tell the President so and save the trouble of an extra session.

In spite of Doctor Osler's lugubrious diagnosis of the human race there has been no sudden rise in the price of chloroform or other lethal medicines.

President Roosevelt has called the Senate in extra session, not that he particularly likes to have it around, but out of his respect for custom and precedent.

A resolution abolishing the custom of sending bouquets to the Senators has been adopted by the Senate. Senators want it known that they cannot be bought with bouquets.

If President Roosevelt has done so well on fifty thousand dollars a year, what might not the country expect if Congress should carry out the proposition to double his pay?

Congressman Baker, of New York, who won his only deserved notoriety by refusing a railroad pass will have to pass on. His term expires with this session.

Hope is expressed in several quarters that the President through Mr. Garfield will be able to pay some attention to the cook ladies' trust.

Can't the Senate pass an arbitration agreement in time to still that raging tumult between Mrs. Jefferson Davis and General Miles?

**Bright Prospects Indeed.**  
His clothes and general air of curiosity denoted that he had come from the country. The young woman who clung timorously to his arm had the air of a bride. The two cautiously entered the Tombs prison and asked the keeper if they might see the prisoners. "We have come all the way from Rahway, N. J., on our honeymoon, and this is the only place we both wanted to see," explained the man.  
They went through the famous prison and displayed the keenest interest in everything that was shown them. As they passed along the murderers' row the sweet young thing crept closer to her protector.  
"O, George," she sighed, "I'd hate to have to stay here."  
"It would be all right if I was with you, wouldn't it, pet?" asked George, chivalrously.  
"Of course," she replied. "Aren't we going to live together always?"—  
New York Sun.

**College Mates in Spirit Only.**  
As everyone knows who has been there, and those who have not can easily imagine, at college fraternity dinners it is well to be close to those who have away. Many a time a member has said to one of the mighty: "Why, I was a freshman when you were a senior. Don't you remember me? Usually it goes."  
At the Chi Psi dinner last winter a youngling tried that on Mr. George Wright.  
"Why, certainly," replied Mr. Wright, "I remember you perfectly. At the time you and I were at college together you were not born."

**Comfort in Cold Winter.**  
"I don't keep for no coal trust now."  
"How come?"  
"Well, de new preacher say he gwine preach 'bout hell fire all de winter."  
Atlanta Constitution.

## PRIMARY BILL IS UP TO THE SENATE

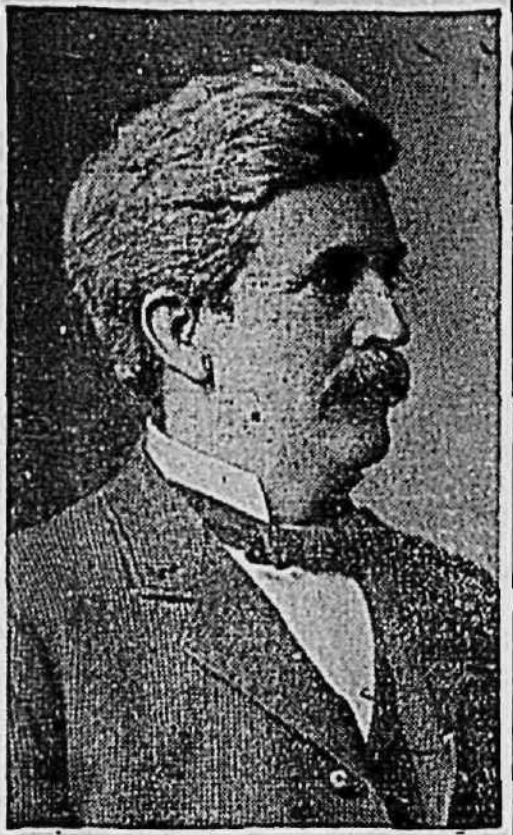
Little Opposition to Measure Is Expected in That Body.

### MINOR AMENDMENTS PROBABLE

One Section of the Bill Declared Unconstitutional by Attorney General.

Farmers and Land Owners of Illinois To Be Educated on the Subject of Good Roads.

Springfield, Ill., March 7.—The fate of the primary election bill, which passed the house last week by a vote of 112 to 20, now rests with the senate. It is expected that the measure will find little opposition in the upper branch of the general assembly, although some minor amendments are probable. In



SECRETARY OF STATE ROSE.

any event, the house stands ready to concur in any reasonable amendments that may be tacked on to the bill by the senate, so that favorable action by the latter body means the enactment of the measure into law.

It is generally expected that the senate will either eliminate or amend that section of the bill which provides that where two counties comprise a senatorial district not more than two candidates for the legislature shall reside in one county and where three or more counties are included in a district no two candidates for this office shall come from the same county. The constitutionality of this clause already has been questioned and unless the members of the senate are convinced in the meantime that the section is valid, it will likely be stricken out.

**Attorney General's Opinion.**  
Attorney General Stead was one of the first to express the opinion that this section of the bill is unconstitutional. He believes the place of residence of a candidate cannot be restricted to a certain county of a district any more than it could be restricted to a certain street. Lieutenant Governor Sherman is of the same opinion, although other competent lawyers among the assemblymen are inclined to the opinion that this section will stand the test of law.

Interest today is centered in the prospective action of the house tomorrow, when Representative Allen renews his motion for a reconsideration of the action of the house last Wednesday in referring back to the committee on elections the Wilson-Bowles election contest from the Will county district. A change of sentiment has developed since the matter was before the house and it is probable that the house will not only reconsider its action of last week but will vote, without further delay, to unseat Bowles, who is a Democrat, and give the place to Wilson, who made the race on the Prohibition platform.

**Charges and Counter Charges.**  
More party feeling has developed over the election contests than any other matter since the session opened. Charges of bad faith on the part of the Democrats are freely made and, on the other hand, the Democrats accuse the Republicans of being whipped into line in support of the administration, even when they know the administration is in the wrong. In any event, it appears probable that the majority will vote to seat the Prohibitionist instead of the Democratic contestant, and in the Cooke-McCaskrin contest from Rock Island county will vote to seat McCaskrin, who was elected as an independent, but who has always been a Republican, instead of Cooke, the Democratic contestant.

It is claimed by Chairman Bailey, of the house committee on elections, that the Democratic members of the committee induced the committee to adopt the opinion of Attorney General Stead in counting the ballots in the Cooke-McCaskrin contest and then sought to apply some other method of counting the ballots in the other contests, with the object of gaining a

member in the result. When the minority failed to vote to seat Wilson over Bowles Chairman Bailey became angry and withdrew his name from the majority report on the Cooke-McCaskrin contest, which recommended the seating of Cooke. Chairman Bailey now threatens to expose the Democratic committee members on the floor of the house tomorrow, by showing that they voted one way in committee session and exactly opposite on the floor of the house. The indications are that the debate on this subject will be exceedingly warm.

**Subject of Good Roads.**  
Farmers and other land owners of Illinois are to be educated on the subject of good roads. This is the plan of the house committee on good roads. Meetings are to be held at various points over the state, particularly in those sections from which come the strongest protests against a good roads law, for the purpose of informing the people regarding the cost and results of good roads, as well as to hear from the objectors their reasons for opposing the proposed legislation. Meetings already have been decided upon at Rock Island, Bloomington, Ottawa, Carbondale and the country around Champaign. Besides visiting these points a sub-committee will go into Indiana and Ohio, visiting points in these states where hard road construction has been in progress for some years, to investigate the results of a practical application of a good roads law.

Since the hard roads bill was introduced into the house it has been worked over into a practically new measure and when it is reported out by the committee will be hardly recognizable. The aim of the committee has been to cheapen the cost of hard road construction and it has succeeded to a marked degree.

**Employment for Farmers.**  
One of the principal changes made in the bill allows the farmers themselves hauling the stone from the railroad tracks to the roads under construction and provides for the employment of the farmers, under pay, in the work of construction. In communities where material is available at less cost than the product of convict labor, this may be used.

It is estimated that 400 carloads of crushed stone can be turned out daily from the two penitentiaries of the state, for use in hard road construction. The railroads have shown a disposition to aid in the hard roads campaign by making a nominal freight rate for hauling the material, so that it can be delivered to any point in the state at a very low figure. All the rollers, crushers and other machinery necessary in the work of construction can be manufactured in the machine shops of the penitentiaries and furnished by the state wherever needed. Another feature advocated by some of the committee members is the gradual elimination of the office of county or township road supervisor, for the hard roads will be maintained under the control of the state good roads commission and the expense of the road supervisor's office thus be saved.

**To Cut Down Expenses.**  
Senator Gardner and Representative Trautmann, chairmen of the committees on appropriations of the two houses, are figuring day and night to cut down the expenditures of the general assembly to a reasonable figure. Already more than \$20,000,000 has been asked for by the heads of various state institutions and for the establishment of new boards and improvements. As it is aimed to scale down the appropriations to \$14,000,000 for the two years ending July 1, 1907, considerable paring has to be done. It is probable that the \$250,000 asked for the establishment of a colony for epileptics will be refused.

In addition to the money already asked for, Secretary of State Rose will have introduced this week a bill providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 to repair the capitol building. It is likely that this bill will be passed. A similar measure was passed by both houses two years ago, but was vetoed by Governor Yates. The expenditure is now considered imperative. The state architect has been busy for some time examining the state house and figuring on the repairs necessary and it is estimated that \$200,000 is the least amount that will put the big structure in proper condition. Most of this amount will be used in the construction of a new roof. The old roof is in a bad state of decay and unless a new one is put on without delay hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to the interior of the building is certain to follow. The plumbing of the building needs overhauling and considerable space that is now wasted can be utilized as soon as the funds are forthcoming.

**Will Be Busy Week.**  
A great amount of work will be accomplished by the legislators this week. While the announcement of the standing committees of the house by Speaker Shurtleff last Saturday caused the usual amount of soreness on the part of disappointed members, the selections generally are believed to have been judicious ones. More than 400 bills have been introduced up to the present time and most of these awaited the newly named committees to-day.

Sessions of a number of new committees were held this afternoon and the matters that have been awaiting committee consideration will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. The house rules have been amended so as to permit the introduction of bills until March 15 and a flood of measures is expected in the meantime.

The anti-standard Oil resolution, introduced in the house by Representative McGorty, has, apparently, been lost in committee. After passing the house the measure was sent to the senate and has not been heard from since.

**BADLY DECAYED TEETH**  
**CAN BE SAVED BY**  
**G. R. OLCOTT**  
Dentist  
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

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**Fearful Engines of Destruction.**  
Hand grenades and bombs were used with terrific effect at the capture of the 203-Meter hill, Port Arthur. Their use was contrary to the spirit of the international rule which forbids the cruelty of the dum-dum bullets. Certain other engines of war have been rejected by civilized nations, however, in times gone by, because they were too destructive and too horrible. England has still in keeping a secret war plan of the tenth earl of Dundonald which the authorities rejected because, while it was infallible, it was too inhuman to use by man against man. Even Louis XV. of France had backbone enough to refuse Dupre's terrible invention. If the story of this discovery be true, the plan was to create by a secret process a conflagration whose intensity was but increased by water. It would burn town or fleet. Louis refused to have the secret published and it went down to the grave with Dupre.

**Cough Settled on Her Lungs**  
"My daughter had a terrible cough which settled on her lungs," says N. Jackson, of Danville, Ill. "We tried a great many remedies without relief, until we gave her Foley's Honey and Tar which cured her." Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

**Ranges and Parlor Stoves**  
  
We have just added a fine line of  
**RANGES and PARLOR STOVES**  
of the Bement make, Detroit, Mich.  
**AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.**  
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DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS  
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Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.  
If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.  
G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent  
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## ADJOINING

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

## TOWNS

### LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mr. Otis Smith visited with friends here Sunday.

Mrs. James Leonard is on the sick list this week.

Olive, Horace and Frank Nelson Sunday at home.

Mrs. Charles Harbaugh is suffering from an attack of la grippe.

Mr. E. C. Allen, of Grayslake, was seen on our streets Monday.

Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. J. G. Rowling were Antioch visitors Wednesday.

Miss Bertie Blackford visited with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson a part of last week.

Miss Lillian McMahon went to the city Friday for a short visit with relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. Hitchcock entertained their son Howard Saturday and Sunday.

Clayton Craft and Percy Hawkins leave for Sioux Falls, S. D., some time this week.

Miss Maude Smith, of Burlington, was calling on friends in the villa Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, of Ingleside, visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. Sherwood Sunday.

Report says that L. W. Rowling has rented his meat market and we are soon to have a new butcher.

Russel Dawson, Miss Gertrude Miller and Miss Mary Hook attended the Teachers' Reading Circle at Antioch Saturday.

Claude Harris is again working in the Lake Villa lumber yard. Mr. Burnside takes charge of Mr. Harbaugh's yard at Fox Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Daniels and Mr. and Mrs. Griemier went to the city Wednesday evening to see "Ben Hur", which is being played at the Auditorium.

About thirty of the friends of Clayton Craft and Percy Hawkins gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shephard on Wednesday evening to bid the boys farewell and wish them success on their western trip.

While Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamlin were absent from their home for a short time Saturday evening, a crowd of their neighbors and friends took possession of their house and then telephoned them that they were wanted. Needless to say the surprise was complete.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. A. W. Griggs and family have moved to Wheaton, Ill.

Miss Alice Jamieson of Berwyn was at home over Sunday.

Miss Blanch Yule is visiting with Mrs. J. L. Hughes and other friends here.

Jeppie Jepson returned last week from South Dakota where he has been for some time.

A pleasant surprise was given to Wm. and Gordon Bonner on Wednesday evening, March 1.

Mrs. Smith went to Waukegan last Friday to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Cummings.

C. E. Topic, March 12: Christ the Great Physician—Luke 4:16-19; 5:27-32 1 Peter 2:24. Harold Mintz.

This is Mrs. Shen's last week of teaching at the Hockaday school. Miss Griffin of Benton will take the school on March 13.

Miss K. L. Smith gave a dinner party for her mother before leaving Millburn for her new home in Waukegan, last Wednesday. Plates were laid for twelve. All of the old ladies were widows except three.

The following participated: Mrs. George Strang, Mrs. Robert Strang, Mrs. James Pollock, Mrs. Richard Pantell, Mrs. Geo. Dodge, Mrs. Wm. Thom, Mrs. Elizabeth Tower, Mrs. Shafford, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Bater.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

D. Cornwall and family, also F. Mitchell and family have moved to the village.

Mrs. A. Burgess, of Rochester, was a guest of Mrs. D. L. Burgess on Sunday.

Rev. Brooks and family left for their home in Colorado on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Worth are rejoicing over the birth of a ten and a half pound boy.

The "Shoe" social given at D. L. Burgess' on Friday of last week was a decided success. Many people came from Plank road in spite of the bad weather.

Rev. Sizer and family arrived last week and are rapidly getting settled in the parsonage. Mr. Sizer will take the place of Rev. O. P. Christian, who has moved to Eau Claire.

At the present writing there are nine cases of smallpox in the town of Bristol, five of which are under the care of Dr. Stevens. It is supposed that these people were exposed at the funeral of the late John Rompecky, who was supposed to have died from a hemorrhage, but it has since been discovered that he had the smallpox. Among those suffering from the dread disease is Miss Maude Benedict, a well known young lady of the town, who has been teaching the Hazel Dell school.

### GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore are still quite sick.

Ole Hoem spent Sunday with friends at Libertyville.

Mr. Riley has moved his family into Floyd Culvers house.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosier's little son is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wheelock spent the past few days in Waukegan.

Mrs. Sanborn and daughter, of Shenon, Ill., is visiting her brother S. Carfield and other relatives here.

Miss Arlett Morrill, who has spent most of the winter in Tennessee, has returned home.

Mr. J. Wicks, who has been very ill with rheumatism of the brain, is a little better.

Mrs. R. Parker, of Downer's Grove, spent a few days last week with relatives here.

Miss Flossie Strang accompanied Miss Millie Daily to her home at Downer's Grove on Saturday.

The silver medal contest held on Friday evening was well attended, and the seven young girls who took part in it, did well. Roberta Harvey received the medal.

Mr. Mosier, operator at the tower, has moved his family into Mrs. Deithorn's house, and Mr. and Mrs. Yannie have moved into the lower rooms of J. Petercor's tenement house.

The death of Mrs. Jane Noble, formerly of this place, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benson, at Gladbrook, Iowa, last week. The remains were brought here on Tuesday morning for burial in the Grayslake cemetery. Mrs. Noble was loved by all who knew her. Had she lived until April she would have been 91 years of age. Her daughter and grandson accompanied the remains here.

### HICKORY, ILL.

Small-pox is getting to be the topic of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor spent Saturday and Sunday at Genoa.

Mrs. C. Webb has been ill and under the doctors care.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Edwards spent Sunday at L. B. Webb's.

The C. I. society will not hold its regular meeting this month.

Mrs. D. B. Webb returned home Saturday after spending the week in Chicago.

Miss Josie Mann returned home Saturday after spending the winter at Apple River. She reports a very delightful time.

The Aid Society will hold an auction sale of fancy goods and give a supper on Wednesday evening, March 14, at Hickory church.

Many Made Happy Daily. Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

Having decided to quit farming I will sell at public auction on the Glennie stock farm, 2 miles north of Millburn and 1/2 mile south of Hickory Corners, on Wednesday, March 15, at 9:30 a. m., the following described property: 1 registered Clydesdale stallion Sir David, 1 registered Clydesdale mare, in foal by Sir David, 2 graded Clydesdale mares, in foal by Sir David, 1 brown gelding, coming four years old, sired by Sir David, 1 bay gelding, coming three years old, sired by Sir David, 1 bay filly, coming three years old, sired by Sir David, 1 half-bred Hackney gelding 7 years old, 1 chestnut mare, 4 years old, standard and registered, 1 colt, coming 1 year old, half-bred coach, 40 head of cattle consisting of 1 pure bred Shorthorn bull, 4 years old, 1 pure bred Shorthorn bull, 1 year old, about 30 cows, some of which are springers, fresh and some with calves by side, the balance of cattle are heifers and calves, 34 head of high grade Shropshire ewes, 17 head of high grade Shropshire ewe lambs, 1 pure bred Shropshire ram lamb, 4 Poland China brood sows in pig, 1 Deering grain binder, 1 McCormick corn harvester, 1 seeder, 2 spring tooth cultivators, 1 Deering six foot mower, 1 corn sheller, 1 hay rake, 2 hay racks, 1 hog rack, 2 14-inch stubble plows, 1 14-inch sod plow, 1 steel roller, 1 wooden drag, 1 iron drag, lumber wagon, 2 truck wagons, 1 bob sleigh, 1 set light bobs, 1 cutter, 1 sheep dipping tank, 1 wood rack, wagon springs, grind stone, 20 milk cans, 40 tons of No. 1 timothy hay, a quantity of straw in barn, 400 bushels of good seed oats, 100 bushels of barley, 100 bushels of potatoes, 7 or 8 bushels of seed corn, 2 sets of heavy harness, 2 sets of single harness. Free lunch at noon. Usual terms.

William Thom, Proprietor.

George Vogel, Auctioneer.

Incredible Brutality

It would have been incredible brutality if Chas. F. Lemberger, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "cut a fearful gash over his eye, so I applied Bicklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye. Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

About the Sultan of Morocco.

It is not generally known that all Mohammedans must learn a trade, no matter what their rank, according to the sura, in the Koran, which enjoins, "Teach every man a handicraft so that he will not be a burden to any man."

Abdul Aziz, the sultan of Morocco, when a boy, was taught the trade of a saddler. The sultan of Turkey is an expert locksmith.

The sultan of Morocco also delights in billiards and boxing, and may be described as an all-round sportsman. Although he has only one wife, etiquette demands that he should keep an army of lady attendants in his palace, and the sultan contrives to mitigate the ennui of their existence by providing almost every kind of European toy and invention for their amusement.

Millions of Homeless Persons.

In the course of thirty-six years 5,000,000 persons have been cured for in the asylums for the homeless in Berlin.

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.

We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50 cents and 35c. All druggists.

Illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back, the trademark of Scott's Emulsion.

### AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the farm 3 1/2 miles south of Bristol, 3 miles north and 1 mile east of Antioch and 1 mile east of Liberty Corners, on Saturday, March 11, commencing at 10:30 o'clock sharp, the following property: 1 mare, 11 years old, 1 horse, 11 years old, 1 horse, 15 years old, 2 horses, 12 years old, 1 colt, 1 year old, 17 calves, coming 1 year year old, 1 narrow tire wagon, 1 wide tire wagon, 1 milk wagon, 1 new milk wagon, 1 handy wagon, Osborne corn harvester, Osborne grain harvester, Osborne mower, Osborne hay rake, Osborne tedder, 2 Osborne riding cultivators, 1 Osborne walking cultivator, 1 steel harrow, 1 disk harrow, weeder, 2 corn planters, 1 new sod plow, 2 stubble plows, 2 seeders, 2 walking plows, 1 drag, pulverizer, Champion hay rake, corn plow with balance frame, 2 hay racks, 2 sets double harness, 1 set nearly new double harness, 1 set light harness. Free lunch at noon. Usual terms.

Ward Bloss, Proprietor.

Col. J. G. Wilson, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the farm known as the Hub Doolittle farm, 1 1/2 miles east of Loon Lake and 4 miles west of Millburn, on Tuesday, March 14, commencing at 10:00 o'clock sharp, the following described property: 5 yearling calves, 3 two year old heifers, 1 cow and calf, 3 springers, 1 black mare, 8 years old, wt 1200, 1 pair grey colts, 3 years old, wt 2500, 1 four year old bay driver, wt 900, 1 brood mare, wt 1100, 1 two year old stallion, 3/4 Norman, wt 1100, 1 colt, 4 months old, 1 black Shetland pony, buggy and harness, 20 shoats, 10 tons of hay in barn, 12 acres of corn in shock, 1 farm truck wagon, 1 new farm truck wagon, 1 new narrow tire wagon, 1 nearly new milk wagon, 1 10-inch narrow tire wagon, Deering corn binder, Gail cultivator, 2 walking cultivators, 1 Osborne pulverizer, stubble plow, sod plow, iron drag, new rubber-trimmed single harness, 2 new nickel-trimmed single harnesses, 1 new double harness, 1 set nearly new work harness, 25 nearly new milk cans, 1 hay rack, 2 tank heaters, 2 tanks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Free lunch lunch at noon. Usual terms.

P. Gonyo, Proprietor.

Chase Webb, Auctioneer.

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# THE ANTIOCH BARGAIN HOUSE

J. N. COHN, Proprietor

## Royal Worcester Corset



IS THE ONLY CORSET that wears well and gives more satisfaction than any other corset in the market. We have received a big line of

8 Styles of Corsets

from 50c up to \$5.00



COME AND EXAMINE OUR BIG ASSORTMENT

Our trade in

## Ladies Tailor-Made Skirts

is increasing. We carry a big line of skirts and you can pick them out of 24 styles.

SEE OUR FULL LINE OF LADIES SWEATERS

## A Big Bargain in CORDUROY PANTS

Men, Youths and Boys come and get them before they are gone.

No Trouble to Show Goods to You.

Come In And Inspect Our Large Stock.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

The Illinois Central maintains Double Daily Service, and operates the best of trains, with Dining Cars, Buffet-Library Cars, Chair Cars and Sleeping Cars, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville south to New Orleans. The best road for reaching the Winter Tourist resorts of the South, including

NEW ORLEANS VICKSBURG  
HAVANA, CUBA COLON, PANAMA  
GULFPORT, MISS. HAMMOND, LA.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans March 7. Gulfport is a Mexican Gulf Coast resort having the new, fine "Great Southern" Hotel. Steamships leave New Orleans every Saturday afternoon for Havana; every morning for Colon, Panama. Regular ocean steamship sailings from New Orleans for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Indies and Europe. Send or call for descriptive matter in regard to the above.

### HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FLORIDA

Daily Sleeping Car without change Chicago to Hot Springs, with connections at Memphis from Cincinnati and Louisville.

Through "Dixie Flyer" Sleeping Car Line St. Louis to Jacksonville via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

### CALIFORNIA

Illinois Central Weekly Excursions to California. Excursion cars through to Los Angeles and San Francisco as follows: Via New Orleans and the Southern Route every Friday from Chicago; every Tuesday from Cincinnati. Via Omaha and the Seaside Route every Wednesday from Chicago.

For Particulars concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central, or by addressing the nearest of the undersigned representatives of the "Central".

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.  
J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Dubuque, Io.

### Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Mary Isbester, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of May, next, 1906, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

EUGENE A. WILTON, Administrator.  
Waukegan, Feb. 21, 1906.

### English Names.

In a list of candidates who were recently admitted to the bar in England there were men whose parents had given them such "Christiah" names as these: Eldyr, Amleind, Laxmishanker, Benalsh, Samson and Archimedes. Evidently they have no S. P. C. C. in England, or if there is one there it can't be very watchful.

### TOO MUCH FOR AUDIENCE.

Simple Incident That Changed Pathos Into Comedy.

Mrs. Brown-Potter, the actress, had a ludicrous experience while touring South Africa some time ago. The play was "Frou-Frou." In the course of it Mrs. Potter, as Gilberte, has to present their child to her husband, who is just returning after a long absence. It was impossible to carry a child about with the company, so it was customary to rely on picking one up at the different towns along the route. One day the child who had been engaged for the part was ill at rehearsal time, and one of the employees of the theater went to the manager and said:

"I can find a child for to-night, sir."

Just before going on with the child Mrs. Potter had to make a quick change of costume, and hurrying out to the wings heard her cue. Seeing a child standing there she caught its hand and led it on to the stage.

"Is this our child?" said the husband.

"Our child!" answered Gilberte in a transport of maternal pride. That night the words, which usually caused a thrill of emotion, only provoked laughter, and Mrs. Potter, glancing at the child, saw it was a coal black negro. The curtain fell prematurely, and for the rest of the evening the effect of the play was ruined.—New York Times.

La grippe coughs yield quickly to the wonderful curative qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar. There is nothing else "just as good." Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Dog Watch.

Dog watch is a corruption of dodge-watch, and is the name given to two short watches of two hours each on shipboard—one from 4 to 6 p. m. and the other from 6 to 8 p. m. The dog watches were introduced to prevent the same men always keeping watch at the same hours of the day; hence on these occasions the sailors are said to dodge the routine, or to be doing dodge-watch.

### Save the Bulbs.

Do not throw away bulbs after they have flowered in the window. Take a little care of them until you can plant them out doors and they will flower in the garden. All you have to do is to see that the bulbs get thoroughly ripened.—The Garden Magazine.

### IN THE LAND OF CIVILITY

Japanese Engineer Moved Train Which Obstructed View.

The Spectator has a friend, a resident of Japan, now in this country, who believes that one result of the increased interest in Japan owing to the war will be a new appreciation of that side of its life which finds satisfaction in simple pleasures, and especially in natural beauty. . . . He then went on to tell of a little experience illustrating how much a beautiful scene means to all Japanese. He was standing with his wife on the platform of a country railway station, waiting for the train to Tokio, and looking at a beautiful moonrise, when a long freight train pulled in, and stopped exactly where it cut off the view. He approached the engineer and said: "My dear sir, I know you have inadvertently stopped your train where it prevents this lady and myself from seeing that beautiful moon. Can I ask you, as a great favor, to move that train a little farther along?" "My dear sir," replied the engineer, "I regret exceedingly having been so unobscuring, and it will give me great pleasure to do as you request." And he at once moved the entire train beyond the end of the platform. "Imagine," the Spectator's friend concluded, "the sort of reply I should have, should I venture to make a like request of an engineer here in America!" But the Spectator refused to imagine it. The language of the probable reply would be quite too dreadful.

### Words Which France Likes.

The number of English words absorbed into the French language during recent years without any employment of italic type or quotation marks, is considerable. In a rapid skimming of one number of a Paris daily paper, an editor came across the words "interview," "meeting," "dockers," "steplechase," "handicap," "editorial," "wagon," "clown," and "tramway."

### Good Prices for Chippendale.

A suite of Chippendale furniture belonging to an old Essex family has been sold privately at Saffron, Walden, England, for £1,800. It comprises a settee on six legs, twelve chairs and five stools, eighteen places in all. The frames were of walnut, elaborately carved, with cabriole legs and claw feet.

## Ayer's Pills

The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



## The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

### EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The bank statements show that thirty-two chartered banks in the republic of Mexico hold \$22,000,000 more specie than a year ago. The aggregate capital of the chartered banks is \$100,000,000, notes in circulation, \$82,000,000. Total cash holdings, \$87,444,000.

Rev. F. J. Hillig, professor of astronomy at St. John's College, Toledo, Ohio, discovered a large sun spot, or what is really a group of spots, in the upper left quadrant of the sun. The spot is visible with the naked eye. Professor Hillig predicts some magnetic or atmospheric disturbance in the near future as a result.

Richard Wakeman, a youth of 18 years, who had been an inmate of an insane asylum at one time and who was regarded as simple-minded, almost killed his mother with an ax, and then shot his father twice, at their home, in Glen Ridge, N. J. Both parents are badly injured and may not recover. The boy is under arrest.

Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, it is reported, again has been marked for assassination, in spite of the promises contained in the imperial rescript. According to a report a terrorist disguised in the uniform of a general attempted to gain access to the grand duke. On being searched the man was found to be armed with a revolver.

The President has renominated his cabinet with the exception of Postmaster General Wymie, who is succeeded by George B. Cortelyou. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate, as also were those of former Senator Cockrell to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner and former Senator Quarles to be district judge in Wisconsin.

The trouble among the Russian miners employed at the Ellsworth, Pa., mines was adjusted with little difficulty by deputy sheriffs on their arrival there. The night's riot, it is claimed, was the result of intoxicated foreigners fighting among themselves. Two of the four mines were in operation as usual, there being no attempt made to interfere with the workers.

Information from New York received by prominent business and financial men of Pittsburgh states that the United States Steel Corporation's management is making preparations for a general wage increase affecting the larger proportion of the big concern's employees of every grade. It is said that 170,000 will be affected and \$12,000,000 added to the pay roll.

The Krewes of Proteus appeared Monday night in a magnificent pageant that traversed the principal streets of New Orleans. The changeable god chose the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam as the theme of his twenty-fourth pageant, and illustrated it with twenty-five magnificent tableaux. The pageant culminated in a ball at the French opera house, Rex arrived in the morning on the steamship Stranoe, attended by a brilliant retinue. An immense crowd has filled the hotels and boarding houses to witness the carnival of 1905. The opening day was warm and bright.

Constable Paine of the royal mounted police is insane and has been confined in the asylum at Brandon, Manitoba. Constable Paine is the man who drove several thousand miles from Port Chippewyan, Athabasca, in a dog sled with a missionary who had become a raving maniac in the solitary waste. After handing over his charge at Edmonton the constable went raving mad himself, and it is feared he will never recover his reason. As an odd coincidence, he is confined in the next cell to that in which the missionary probably will end his days.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

The weekly reports of Dun and Bradstreet indicate a general improvement in trade conditions.

President Roosevelt, it is said, has decided to appoint Charles W. Anderson, a negro, collector of internal revenue in New York.

An unknown, well-dressed man, aged about 35, was found dead in the People's Theater in Cincinnati at the close of the performance the other day.

Mrs. Bessie Chandler, wife of Lieut. L. B. Chandler, U. S. A., killed herself in Omaha because her husband began divorce proceedings against her.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Commercial bank at Rawson, Ohio. Four distinct explosions were heard, but the inner door of the vault remained intact.

General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific received information that passenger train No. 3 was in a head-on collision with a freight train near Bearmouth, Mont., and that two persons were killed and six injured.

Jewelry worth \$5,000 has been stolen from the apartments in Sherman square, New York, of Dudley Olcott II, a well-known clubman. The thief entered the apartment while Mr. and Mrs. Olcott were attending a theater.

The Fluylo, Ga., bank was burglarized and the vaults wrecked with nitroglycerin. The robbers secured \$4,000 in cash. The work was done in such a thorough manner that the police believe the robbers were professionals.

George Wickham, an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Middletown, N. Y., for twenty-four years, offered prayer in the church, returned home and had just greeted his wife when he was stricken with apoplexy and died.

Thomas Hamilton's store at Brinston's Corners, Canada, was wrecked by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder which Hamilton was carrying under his arm when a spark from his pipe fell into it. He was seriously injured, and the building was completely destroyed.

Another spiritualistic fraud was exposed in New York when Rev. Mrs. Herrman, a materialistic medium, was dragged shrieking from her cabinet and tossed into the center of the circle of dupes attending her seance in her apartments. She was a most substantial spirit, weighing at least 300 pounds.

### CZAR YIELDS TO PEOPLE.

Russian Autocracy Concedes Advisory Council as Result of Uprising.

In the Alexandra Palace at Tsarskoe Selo, surrounded by the ministers and a few members of the court and with the empress at his side, Emperor Nicholas on Friday affixed his signature to a rescript containing his majesty's decree to give elected representatives of the people an opportunity to express their views in the preparation of the laws of the Russian empire.

At the same time a general strike was being proclaimed at sectional meetings of workmen held in St. Petersburg.

The imperial rescript is the autocracy's final response to the agitation in favor of participation by the people in government which has brought Russia in the last few months almost to the brink of revolution. Its import must not be misunderstood. For the present at least it involves no change in the regime of autocracy and it means neither a constitution nor a national assembly.

At the same time it recognizes the principle of the people's right to be heard regarding laws under which they must live. Whatever the result may be, the document is sure to mark an epoch in Russian history as important if not more important than the signing of the emancipation manifesto, the twenty-fourth anniversary of which it was intended to signalize.

The signing of the document came at the end of a dramatic scene, the climax of which was an impassioned speech by Emperor Nicholas to his ministers, in which he declared that he sought only the welfare of his subjects. "I am willing," the emperor said, "to shed my blood for the good of my people."

From the lips of a high personage who was present when the rescript was signed came the following authoritative statement: "The action of the emperor to-day is not a step toward but the actual grant to the people of the means whereby their duly elected representatives can place before his majesty their views upon every important measure affecting them and recommended by the council of the empire."

### THIRTY DIE IN WRECK.

Two Sections of Inaugural Train in Collision Near Pittsburgh.

Two sections of an inaugural train from Cleveland on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania system were wrecked in a rear-end collision near Emsworth, ten miles from Pittsburgh, Friday evening. It is believed that at least thirty persons were killed, and the number may reach sixty, while fully sixty were injured. The wreckage burned and it is feared many bodies were cremated. Shortly after the first report of the wreck was received word came that ghouls were robbing the bodies of the victims and a special train bearing twenty-five Pittsburgh police was hurried to the scene.

The first section of the train, consisting of six coaches and a baggage car, bore the Royal Battalion of Engineers of the Ohio State National Guard, and on the second section was the famous Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, with a band, and about thirty women.

The first section was stopped by a hot box, and the second, following so closely that the flagman had not time to go back far enough to prevent a collision, crashed into it while running at a speed of forty miles an hour.

The rear car was cut open as with a knife, while the second car was upended by the engine of the following train, which cut clear through the last car and into it.

Wreck and fire alone did not kill, but many died from asphyxiation, as the gas tanks under the Pullman cars exploded when the trains collided, and the gas rising in the crushed cars smothered those already helpless, and later ignited from the burning jets, enveloping the train in a mass of flame. Both the trains were entirely destroyed.

When the crash came the passengers in the rear car of the first train were the principal sufferers, and it is said that nearly all the fatalities were in this car. A large number of the passengers in the second section were injured.

### Chance to Win a Fortune.

Few discoveries, it is claimed, would have greater or more immediate value than that of an artificial substitute for India rubber. It means a fortune to the one lucky enough to perfect the idea in a commercially practical manner. A recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce shows that between 1884 and 1904 the importations of India rubber into the United States increased from \$10,000,000 to about \$44,000,000, and that during this period the total value of the rubber imported was \$440,000,000. Coincidentally, the value of crude rubber increased from about 43 cents a pound to about 70 cents, and the quantity required in the industries of this country in 1904 was about 61,000,000 pounds. The Brazilian supply is falling, and the quantity available from other sources is not likely to permit the industries dependent upon it to experience the growth their importance would warrant in its exporting. They now employ about \$40,000,000 of capital.

### Peanuts Replace Cotton.

From present indications it appears that the cotton crop in northeast Texas will be considerably smaller in 1905 than it was last year on account of the reduced acreage. The planters and merchants still hold thousands of bales of the 1904 crop, which they refuse to sell at the present low prices. In the place of so many cotton fields through the Red river valley country numerous peanut patches will appear next fall, the culture of which has been recently introduced in this part of Texas.

### WAR IN MANCHURIA.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Nogi's Veterans from Port Arthur Crush the Russian Right Flank—Japanese Inclose Czar's Troops on Three Sides—Thousands Killed.

Monday's dispatches from the Far East indicated that General Kuropatkin's army was in desperate straits and that the fall of Mukden was imminent. General Oku, commanding the Japanese left, turned the Russian right wing and with his victorious troops was within five and a half miles of Kuropatkin's base.

Correspondents with the Czar's forces telegraph that shells from Oku's guns have been bursting within three miles of the imperial Chinese tombs, which are just outside the city of Mukden.

General Nogi, with his Port Arthur veterans, was reported hammering at the Russian center, but assault after assault was repulsed with terrible loss. It is declared that the casualties on both sides are already tremendous. General Kuropatkin, on the Japanese right, made steady advances, driving the enemy before him, and from all reports, Field Marshal Oyama remorselessly drew about Kuropatkin's army a line of steel through which it was believed that he could escape only after the most terrible struggle, if at all. He lost huge quantities of ammunition and supplies and was forced to abandon his wounded on the field. Experts declare that the crushing of the Russian right wing and the march of General Oku on Mukden would force an immediate retreat on the part of the Czar's commander.

Correspondents on both sides say that the artillery duel which proceeded Sunday outside of Mukden was one of the most furious of the entire war. At times the entire plain within sight of the city was enveloped in smoke from the bursting shrapnel shells. It is estimated that the Russians have 1,500 guns, while the Japanese are not greatly inferior in numbers.

Advices from Tokyo say that Field Marshal Oyama reports repulsing with heavy loss a number of Russian attacks on his right and center. General Kuropatkin, in an official dispatch to the Czar, admitted that the enemy was closing in on Mukden, but his report dealt mainly with the operations along his center, where he then seemed to be holding his own.

### War During the Week.

During the week the great battle of Mukden continued, stubbornly fought on both sides. Apparently the Japanese were gaining right along, but so meager were the reports coming from both sides and so undiscernable on any published maps were the places named in these meager reports that it is impossible to give any but the most general account of the fighting.

Feb. 10 the armies were drawn up facing each other. On their extreme left the Russians had posted a flying detachment of two divisions, unconnected with the main line. Against this force Kuropatkin, with the Japanese right, began to move. The two isolated divisions were compelled to retreat after a hard fight, and Kuropatkin, it appears, continued north, getting in behind the main Russian line and threatening to flank the whole of Kuropatkin's army. That part of the country through which Gen. Kuropatkin operates is mountainous, well suited to his men and to his style of fighting, and badly suited for the Russians. Two important passes, Ta and Gauto, were taken by the Japanese.

While these movements were going on the centers of the two armies got into a vigorous fight for the possession of Lone Tree Hill. A terrific bombardment of eleven-inch mortars brought from Port Arthur failed to weaken the defense sufficiently, for several Japanese assaults on the hill were repulsed. The object of this fighting was to prevent Kuropatkin from detaching troops from his center to assist his left.

Gen. Oku, commanding the Japanese left, has had some hard fighting with the Russian right, but the details of this affair are most unsatisfactory. The early impression in St. Petersburg seemed to be that Kuropatkin's flanking movement would compel Kuropatkin to retreat northward from Mukden. The Russians, who had already been whipped in fourteen straight battles, were naturally a bit gloomy in the fifteenth.

If the Japanese win this campaign at all decisively that should end the war. If the Russians win the war will continue, of course, for the Czar would like nothing better than to regain some of his lost prestige.

It has been observed, and probably with considerable precision, that one reason the Russian authorities at home do not care to have the fighting stop is because they are afraid to bring the army home. Soldiers returning from the front are usually swagging fellows, heroes in their community, accustomed to out of door life and liberty, and not a bit docile.

### War News in Brief.

The Japanese minister at Washington denies the report that Japan is suing for peace.

Russian raiding parties in Korea burned a Japanese supply depot and captured a transport.

Admiral Kamimura's fleet is in the Indian ocean, and it is believed a naval engagement is impending.

The German steamer Severus, bound for Vladivostok with a cargo of coal, was seized by Japanese warships.

### FULL TEXT OF THE RESCRIPT ISSUED BY CZAR NICHOLAS.

True to the ancient custom of the Russian people of the expression of its feelings to the throne in the days of joy or sorrow for the fatherland, the nobility, zemstvo assemblies, commercial associations, and peasant communities have offered from all parts of Russia congratulations on the birth of the heir to the throne with expressions of their willingness to sacrifice their fortunes for the successful termination of the war and to devote all their strength to the establishment of order in the state.

In my own name, and in that of her majesty, I order you to convey to them our hearty thanks for the expression of their loyal feeling, which in the present very grave times is all the more pleasing as an expression of their willingness, at my call, to co-operate in the successful execution of the reforms announced by me, and is entirely in accordance with the wishes of my heart.

My desire is to attain the fulfillment of my intentions for the welfare of my people by means of the co-operation of the government with experienced forces of the community, and, continuing the work of my ancestors, to retain the prestige of the Russian nation undiminished, and to maintain order therein, I am resolved henceforth, with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men possessing the confidence of the people, and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures.

Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races, and in certain parts of the country, the weak development of citizenship, Russian rulers in their wisdom instituted reforms in accordance with their mature requirements, but only in logical sequence, at the same time considering the continuation of firm historical ties with the past as a pledge for the durability and stability of the present.

In undertaking these reforms I am convinced that I need and experience of life will weigh and sincere speech of those elected will insure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of this reform, while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire. I have confidence in your long administrative experience and value your tranquil assurance in approbation of a special conference to meet under your presidency to consider means to accomplish this will.

May God bless this good beginning. May God help you successfully to secure the welfare of the people confided to me by God.

NICHOLAS.

### REPORT ON BEEF PACKERS.

President Transmits Result of Inquiry Into the Meat Industry.

President Roosevelt sent to the House Friday the report of Secretary McCall on the operations of the beef trust. The document is entirely unsensational, and on the whole it presents the operations of the great packing houses in a fair light before the people.

The report, however, contains none of the information gathered by the bureau of corporations regarding those operations of the trust which are supposed to be in defiance of the law. All that class of testimony has been withheld, as President Roosevelt explained in his message to the House, pending the investigation by a federal grand jury in Chicago, under the general direction of Attorney General Moody.

There will be more than ordinary interest, however, in the report as submitted to Congress because it is the first time that the operations of the combination of great packing houses has ever been subjected to official scrutiny. The showing, on the whole, is a good one, and it seems to indicate that the margin of profit, whatever may be thought of the methods of the trust, is not nearly so large as some people imagine.

Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations, in the body of the report, expresses the opinion that the individual packing companies are apparently not overcapitalized, and that on the whole the price of dressed meats is not as excessive as the general public has been led to believe. Commissioner Garfield's report brings out the following points with reference to the business and profits of the six big companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Suiherberg Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company:

That the "Big Six" slaughtered in the year 1903 5,521,087 head of cattle out of a total indicated slaughter in the United States of 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

That the true average net profit for three companies—the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Suiherberg—for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, was 90 cents per head.

That the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual; that during the months when prices of beef were the highest some of the best of the leading packers were actually losing money on every kind of cattle slaughtered.

That the margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef during the year 1903, instead of being unusually high, as popularly supposed, was for each half of that year lower than the margin for any corresponding half year since 1893.

That the six leading packing companies are not overcapitalized. That the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business, including hog and sheep products and other minor commodities, is comparatively small; that in the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 Swift & Co.'s profits did not exceed 2 per cent; Cudahy's, 1.8 per cent.

That the profit of private car lines is a liberal one, 14 to 17 per cent, or 25 cents per head of cattle.

The report as it stands is so generally favorable to the packers that they may be inclined to circulate it in order to put themselves right with the public. The eliminated portions of the report will, of course, be submitted to the grand jury, and that body will have to decide whether they justify any different conclusions from those embodied in the portions of the report made public.

Home Seybold, Missouri Pacific agent at Hocking, Neb., committed suicide by shooting himself, following an examination of his books.

### Japan and Russia Compared.

Although the population of Russia is nearly three and a half times as great as the population of Japan, says the World's Work, and its area nearly six times as great, the Japanese have a million more pupils in their schools than the Russians. They publish more periodicals and books. Although Russia has nearly nine times as many miles of railroad, the Japanese roads carry more passengers, though less freight.

They send half as many again letters by post as the Russians send. With only about one-fourth as many miles of telegraph wires, they send nearly as many messages. Their trade per capita is greater than the Russians both in imports and in exports, although the total trade of the Russians, of course, is very much greater.

The apparent financial and military strength of the Russians is incomparably the greater. Yet so cheaply does the Japanese soldier live that Japan may do more with little money than Russia with more.

### Doing Great Work.

Ward, Ark., March 6th.—(Special.)—From all over the West reports come of cures of different forms of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills and this place is not without evidence of the great work the Great American Kidney Remedy is doing.

Among the cures here is Mr. J. V. Waggoner, a well known citizen, who, in an interview, says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me. My kidneys and bladder were badly out of order. I used many medicines but got nothing to cure me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them fixed me up so that I have been well ever since."

"Tell the poor kidney and bladder diseased people to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and get well."

No case of kidney complaint is too far gone for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure. They are the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

### An Organ Out of Order.

The manner in which a gang of forgers in Warsaw have been discovered and broken up makes curious reading. A domiciliary visit had to be paid by the police to a house, and on the arrival of the officers no opposition was offered to their entry. Inside one of the rooms, however, they found a man playing a cabinet organ, and all the time the visit lasted the man remained at the organ. As they were about to leave the house the officer in charge of the police, being something of a musician himself, asked the performer to play the Russian National Hymn before they left. This the man did, but the officer was not pleased with the performance, and complained that the player did not put enough expression into the melody. The man explained that he was unable to do so, as the loud pedal arrangement of the organ was out of order. The officer at once volunteered to repair it, and, in spite of the protests of the performer, set to work to do so. Great was his surprise on opening the instrument to discover that the pedal would not work because bundles of forged notes had been stuffed into the instrument. Arresting every one in the house, the police carefully examined the organ, and found, besides the notes, documents which revealed the membership of the gang of forgers.

### THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards. "When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again, as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles."

"So I commenced it again and continued about 6 months until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuritis and indigestion."

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would die before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy and when my husband hitched the horse to get me up into the doctor's office, misery came up in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up."

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear, I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' He and the others laughed at me and said:

"The idea of coffee killing anybody."

"Well, I said, 'It is nothing else but coffee that is doing it.'"

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum which he brought home and I made it for dinner and we both thought how good it was, but said nothing to the hired men, and they thought they had drunk coffee, until we laughed and told them. Well, we kept on with Postum, and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks and I got stout and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee."

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think nothing is too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

With the exception of a few lake and seaboard ports, which show effect of past bad weather, distributive trade at most leading markets assumes a more favorable aspect. This is due to the spread of milder weather conditions and the increase in the number of country buyers. Especially active lines are dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, rubber goods, hats, hardware and groceries. Jobbers' stocks are generally reported light and the feeling grows that spring trade will be heavy as soon as seasonable weather definitely sets in.

Relatively the best reports as to trade come from the central valleys and the South. The general tendency of reports as to the winter wheat crop is that the heavy snow covering has helped the crop. Heavy rains on the Pacific coast have made for good crop prospects, especially in California.

Among the industries iron and steel still show relatively the most active demand and the largest turn-over. Pig iron has sold better at all markets, rails also have been bought more freely, and locomotives, cars and truck supplies have taken more largely. The market seems to be turning more in sellers' favor, and second and third quarters' requirements are being anticipated.

Milder weather has helped coal shipments, and bituminous grades have softened on better supply.

Dun's Review, published by R. G. Dun & Co., the mercantile agency, says:

Traffic does not yet exhibit a full recovery from the recent setback caused by an unusually severe winter, but the improved weather conditions this week have made operations easier in both transportation and production, resulting in larger dealings in staple merchandise and less complaint of slow deliveries.

Railroad earnings again disclose slight shrinkage, yet there is satisfactory comparison with the corresponding period a year ago, freight offerings being on the increase in both manufacturing and farm products. Dealings at leading retail points indicate that consumption is equal to normal volume, and stocks undergoing reasonable depletion, re-orders being frequently placed for ordinary necessities and wearing apparel.

Lending foodstuffs have shown only moderate activity, due mainly to restricted export trade. Live stock and provisions were in more liberal supply, but the movement of grain fell short of expectations, the total receipts being only 2,600,593 bushels, against 4,104,432 bushels a year ago, and the shipments 531,070 bushels, against 1,058,351 bushels. Corn made a slight gain in value over the closing a week ago, and sheep held steady, but other farm products and provisions declined; wheat, pork and cattle being weakest.

Bank clearings, \$167,018,210, are 8.8 per cent over those of corresponding week last year. The general demand for money was a little better, but the discount rate remained at 4 to 5 per cent for choice commercial paper.

Failures reported in Chicago district numbered 30, against 30 last week and 22 a year ago.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 24c to 26c; potatoes, 28c to 34c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.17; corn, No. 2, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.11; corn, No. 2, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.20; corn, No. 3 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 87c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.05; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.21; corn, No. 3, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.13; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c; clover seed, prime, \$7.55.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.00 to \$1.12; corn, No. 3, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 82c to 84c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 61c; pork, mess, \$12.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$8.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.70; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, natural, white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, western, 28c to 33c.



# CRIPPS, THE CARRIER

R. D. BLACKMORE

Author of "LORNA DOONE," "ALICE LORRAINE," ETC., ETC.

## CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"What wonders have you wrought, John Smith?"

"You know that story of Cripps the carrier and his sister. Some folk believed it, and some believed it. I did neither of the two, but resolved to get to the bottom of it. This was what I did. A brave regiment of soldiers having newly returned from India, was ordered to march from London to the Land's End for change of temperature. They had not been supplied, of course, with any change of clothes for climate, and they felt it a little, but were exhorted not to be too particular. Two companies were to be billeted at Abingdon, last evening; and having, of course, received notice of that, I procured authority to use them. They shivered at that they wanted work; and there is nothing, your worship, like discipline."

"Of course, I know that from my early days. Will you tell your story speedily?"

"Sir, that is just what I am doing. I brought them without many words to the quarry, where ten times the number of our clodhoppers would only have shivered at one another. Bless my heart! they did work, and with order and arrangement. Being clothed all in cotton they had no time to lose, unless they meant to get frozen; and it was a fine sight, I assure your worship, to see how they showed their shoulder blades, being skinned from that hot climate, and their brown freckled arms in the white of the drift, and the Indian steam coming out of them! In about two hours all the ground was clear, and the trees put away, like basket-work; and then we could see what had happened exactly, and even the mark of the pickaxe. Every word of that girl was proved to be a title. I never heard finer evidence. We can even see that two men had been at work, and the stroke of their tools was different. We showed away all the fallen rock, and mould, and stumps, and furze-roots; and, at last, we came to the poor, poor innocent body, as fresh as the daylight."

"I can hear no more! You have lost no child—no heir, perhaps you could spare it. Tell me nothing—nothing more! But prove that it was my child!"

"Why, you are only fit to go to bed. Here, Mary! Mary! Mother Hookham! Curse the hell—I have broken it! Your master is taken very queer! Look alive, woman! Stir your stumps! A pot of hot water and a foot-bath! Don't get scared. He will be all right. Hold his head up. Let me feel. Oh, he is not going to die just yet. Stop your caterwauling. He will know us all in a minute again. He ought to have had a deal more spirit. I never could have expected this. I smoothed off everything so nicely—just as if it was a lady!"

"Did you, indeed? I have heard every word," said Widow Hookham sternly. "You locked the door, or I would have had my ten nails in you, long ago! Poor dear! What is a scum like you? And after all, what have you done, John Smith?"

## CHAPTER IX.

On the very next day it was known throughout the parish and the neighborhood, the ancient Squire had broken down at last, under the weight of anxieties. Nobody blamed him much for this, except his own sister and Mr. Smith. Mrs. Fernitago said that he ought to have shown more faith and resignation; and John Smith declared that all his plans were thrown out by this stupidity. What proper inquiry could be held, when the universal desire was to spare the feelings and respect the affliction of a poor old man?

Mr. Smith was right. An inquest truly must be held upon the body, which had been found by the soldiers. But the coroner, being a good old friend and admirer of the Olanders, contrived that the matter should be a mere form, and the verdict an open nullity. Mr. Luke Sharp appeared, and in a dignified reserve was ready to represent the family. He said a few words, in the very best taste, and scarcely dared to hint at things, which must be painful to everybody left alive to think of them. The crush of tons of rock upon an unprotected female form had made it unrecognizable; the hair having been cut off, was there no longer; there was really nothing except a pair of not over new silk stockings, belonging to a lady of lofty position in the county, and the widow of an eminent gentleman, but not required, he might have, to present herself so painfully. Mr. Sharp could say no more; and the jury felt that he now must come, or, falling him, his son, Kit Sharp, into the 150,000, of "Port-wine Fernitago."

Therefore they returned the verdict carried in his pocket for them. "Death by misadventure of a young lady, name unknown." Their object was to satisfy the Squire and their consciences; and they found it wise not to be too particular. And the coroner was the last man to make any fuss about anything.

"Are you satisfied now, Mr. Over-shute?" asked Lawyer Sharp, as Russell met him in the passage of the Quarry Arms, where the inquest had been taken. "The jury have done their best, at once to meet the facts of the case, and respect the feelings of the family."

"Satisfied! How can I be? Such a hocus-pocus I never knew. It is not for me to interfere, while things are in this wretched state. Everybody knows what an inquest is. No doubt you have done your duty, and acted according to your instructions. Come in here, where we can speak privately."

Mr. Sharp did not look quite as if he desired a private interview. However, he followed the young man, with the best grace he could muster.

"I am going to speak quite calmly, and have no whip nor you to snap," said Russell; "but may I ask you why you have done your utmost to prevent what seemed, to an ordinary mind, the first and most essential thing?"

"The identification? Yes, of course. Will you come, and satisfy yourself? The key of the room is in my pocket."

"I cannot do it. I cannot do it," answered the young man shuddering.

"My last recollection must not be—"

"Young sir, I respect your feelings. And need ask you, after that, whether I have done amiss in sparing the feelings of the family? And there is something more important than even that at stake just now. You know the poor Squire's sad condition. The poor old gentleman is pretty well broken down at last, I fear. What else could we expect of him? And the doctor his sister had brought from London says that his life hangs positively upon a thread of hope. Therefore, we are telling him sad stories, or rather, I ought to say, happy stories; and though he is too sharp to swallow them all, they do him good, sir—they do him good."

"I am quite understand it. But how could that bear—I mean you could have misled him surely about the result of this inquest?"

"By no means. He would have insisted on seeing a copy of the verdict. In fact, if the jury could not have been managed, I had arranged with the editor to print a special copy giving the verdict as we wanted it. A pious fraud, of course; and so it is better to dispense with it. This verdict will set him up again upon his poor old legs, I hope. He seemed to dread the final blow so, and the bandying to and fro of his unfortunate daughter's name. I scarcely knew why it should be so; but so it is, Mr. Over-shute."

"Of course it is. How can you doubt it? How can it be otherwise. All I mean to say is that you need no more explain yourself. I seem to be always doubting you; and it always shows what a fool am I."

"Now don't say that," Mr. Luke Sharp answered, with a fine and genial smile. "You are acknowledged to be the most rising member of the County Bench. But still, there is such a thing as going too far with neatness. You may not perceive it yet; but when you come to my age, you will own it."

"Truly, but who can be too suspicious when such things are done as these? I tell you, Sharp, that I would give my head off my shoulders, this very instant, to know who has done this villainy. This infernal—unnatural wrong, to my darling—to my darling."

"Mr. Over-shute, how can we tell that any wrong has been done to her?"

"No wrong to take her life! No wrong to cut off her lovely hair, and to send it to her father! No wrong to leave us we are, with nothing now to care for! You spoke like a sensible man just now—oh, don't think that—I am exclaiming."

"Well, how can I think otherwise? But do me the justice to remember that I do not for a moment assert what everybody takes for granted. It seems too probable, and it cannot for the present at least be disproved, that here we have the sad finale of the poor young lady. But it must be borne in mind that, on the other hand, the body—"

"The thing could be settled in two minutes—Sharp, I have no patience with you."

"So it appears; and making due allowance, I am not vexed with you. You mean, of course, the interior garments, the nether clothing, and so on. There is not a clue afforded there. We have found no name on anything. The features and form, as I need not tell you—"

"I cannot bear to hear of that. Has any old servant of the family; has the family doctor—"

"All these measures were taken of course. We had the two oldest servants. But the one was hurried out by his wife, and the other three-quarters frozen. And you know what a fellow old Splinters is, the crustiest of the crusty. He took it in better judgment that Sir Anthony had been sent for to see the poor old Squire. And all he would say was, 'Yes, yes, yes. You had better send for Sir Anthony. Perhaps he could bring oh, of course he could bring—my poor little pet to life again.' Then we tried her aunt, Mrs. Fernitago, one of the last who had seen her living. But bless you, my dear sir, a team of horses would not have lugged her into the room. She cried, and shrieked, and fainted away."

"Barbarous creatures!" said you, "you will be to hold another inquest, if you are so unmanly. I could not even see my dear husband, and then she fell into hysterics. Now, sir, have we anything more to do? Shall we send a litter or a coffin for the Squire himself?"

"You are inclined to be sarcastic. But you have taken great deal upon yourself. You seem to have ordered everything. Mr. Luke Sharp everywhere?"

"Will you tell me who else there was to do it? It has not been a very pleasant task, and certainly not a profitable one. I shall reap the usual reward—to be called a busybody by every one. But that is a trifle. Now, if there is anything you can suggest, Mr. Over-shute, I shall do it at once. Take time to think. I feel a little tired and in need of rest. There has been so much to think of. You should have come to help us sooner. But, no doubt, you felt a sort of delicacy about it. The worthy jurymen's feet at last have ceased to rattle in the passage. My horse will not be here just yet. You will not think me rude, if I snatch a little rest, while you consider. For three nights I have had no sleep. Have I your good permission, sir? Here is the key of that room, meanwhile."

Russell Over-shute was surprised to see Mr. Sharp draw forth a large silk handkerchief and spread it carefully over the crown of his long, deep head, and around his temples down to the fine grey eyebrows. Then lifting gathered heels upon the flat wide bar of the iron ladder, in less than a minute Mr. Luke Sharp was asleep beyond all contradiction. He slept the sleep of the just.

If Mr. Sharp had striven hard to produce a powerful effect, young Over-shute might have suspected him; but this calm, good sleep and pure sense of rest laid him open for all the world to take a large view of him. No bad man could sleep like that. No narrow-minded man could be so wide to nature's noblest power. Only a fine and genial soul could sweetly thus resign itself. The soft content of well-earned repose spoke volumes in calm silence. Here was a good

man at peace with his conscience, the world, and heaven.

Over-shute was enabled thus to look at things more loftily. To judge a man as he should be judged, when he challenges no verdict. To see that there are large points of view, which we lose by worldly wisdom, and by little peeps through selfish holes, too one-eyed and ungenerous. Over-shute could not bear the idea of any illiberality. He hated suspicion in anybody, unless it were just as his own should be. In the condition of mind he pondered, while the honest lawyer slept. And he could not think of anything neglected, or mismanaged much, in the present helpless state of things.

## CHAPTER X.

When at last the frost broke up, and streams began to run again, and everywhere the earth was glad that rain should see her face once more; and forest trees, and roadside pollards, and bushes of the common hedgerow, straightened their unburdened backs, and stood for spring to look at them; a beautiful young maiden came as far as she could come, and sighed; as if the beauty of the land was a grief to her.

This pretty lady, in the young morning and slender-necked chalice of innocence, was laden with dew of sorrow, such as Nature, in her outer dealings with the more material world, defers until autumnal night, and russet hours are waiting. Somewhat in full bloom of youth, but ripe for blush or dreaminess, she felt the power of early spring, and the budding hope around her.

"Am I to be a prisoner always, ever more a prisoner?" she said, as she touched a willow catkin, the earliest of all, the silver one. She stroked the delicate silken tassel, doubtful of its prudence yet; and she looked for leaves, but none there were, and nothing to hold communion.

The feeble sun seemed well content to have a glimpse of the earth again, and spread his glances diffidently, as if he expected shadow. Nevertheless, there he was at last; and the world received him tenderly.

"It has been such a long, long time. It seems to grow longer, as the days draw out, and nobody comes to talk to me. My place it is to obey, of course—but still, but still—there he is again!"

The girl drew back, for a fine young man, in a grand new velvet shooting coat, wearing also a long shawl waistcoat and cool buckskin breeches, which combined with enfolding gaiters set off his legs to the utmost—in all this picturesque apparel, and swinging a gun right gallantly, there he was, and, no mistake! He was quietly trying through the covert, without any beaters, but with a brace of clever spaniels, for woodcock, snipe, or rabbit perhaps, the season for game being over. A tall, well-made, and rather nice young man (so far as a bashful girl might guess) he seemed at this third view of him; and of course it would be an exceedingly rude and pointed thing to run away. Needless, also, and indeed absurd; because she was sure that when last they met he was frightened much more than she was. It was nothing less than a duty now to find out whether he had recovered himself. If he had done so, it would be as well to frighten him even more this time. And if he had not, it would only be fair to see what could be done for him.

One of his dogs—a "cocking spaniel," as the great Mr. Looker warranted—a good young bitch, with liver-colored spots and drop ears torn by brambles, and eyes full of brownish yellow light, ran up to the girl confidentially and wagged a "brief tail," and sniffed a little, and with second discretion gazed. Each black nostril was like a mark of panting interrogation, and one ear was tucked up like a small tunnel, and the eye that belonged to it blinked with merriment.

(To be continued.)

## TATTOOING NOT UNCOMMON.

Fashionable English People Have the Craze.

In the annual report of the director-general of the medical department of the British navy appears a paper by Staff Surgeon Finch, of the Thesis, in which reference is made to the case of a stoker who was tattooed at Welbourn and who subsequently suffered from a rash over his body.

"Tattooing," says the report, "is now not uncommon in many widely separated classes of society and it would repay any one desiring this form of decoration to see that the needles used are sterilized."

Inquiries made show that the report as to the popularity of tattooing is quite correct. Alfred Smith, who has tattooed over 15,000 persons—among them over 1,000 medical men—said that with antiseptic treatment there was no fear of any disease being spread and all his needles were sterilized. He prepares every arm in the same way as a nurse would before an operation. Asked as to whether fashionable people liked to be tattooed, Mr. Smith said that a great many of his clients were society folk—"from dukes downward."

The average time for an operation is one and a half hours and sometimes, when an elaborate picture is being made, a man will call twice a week for six months. Women and children are also tattooed. Some women, it seems, like to have a little inscription on the third finger of the left hand, where it is covered by the wedding ring. The inside of the upper arm and the ankle are also favorite places for pictures. Men and women often come to have initials tattooed on their arms and sometimes, after a respectable time, they want the initials altered. One young lady came at different times—with eleven different men. At each visit she signed her name and the signature was tattooed on her companion's arm. The young woman is married now, but her husband has not his wife's maiden name on his arm, while of the eleven young men whose arms were once so adorned six have been back to Mr. Smith to have the same obliterated.

## Extremes.

"How far is a Sabbath day's journey, pop?"

"It depends on whether it is being made by a chauffeur or a messenger boy, my son."—Yonkers Statesman.

## GREAT INAUGURAL PARADE.

Pageant Contained Many Extraordinary and Picturesque Features.

The inauguration parade of 1905 had more extraordinary features than any which ever wended its way between cheering multitudes on Pennsylvania avenue. The first picturesque feature was the President's personal escort of Rough Riders. They rode government horses and were dressed in khaki uniform, blue shirts, blue polka dot neckties, service slouch hats, military gauntlets, brown leggings, black shoes and brass army spurs. Four of the guard preceded the President's carriage on the march; two rode on each side, and the rest followed.

The inaugural parade was national history and national destiny told in pageantry. It was a drama without action, in which the present stirring suggestion in repeated each season; it was an epic without words, written in high lights and brilliant colors, in marching thousands and cheering tens of thousands. It was the story of a people, their trials, their triumphs and their ambitions, printed on every aspect of the daylong scene. The essential oneness of the Union, rising above the individuality of sovereign States and the widely diversified interests of 70,000,000 of people scattered across a continent, was typified in the picture of one man reviewing mile on mile of swinging battalions, while acres of massed humanity looked on and cheered.

The parade was a military and civic pageant projected upon a scale of magnificence never before undertaken on a like occasion. Undoubtedly in point of numbers, spectacular features, picturesque and gorgeous accessories it eclipsed any inaugural display in the history of the nation. Upward of 50,000 men were in line. Every army of the military service was represented by crack organizations, the National Guard of several States added to the brilliancy of the military demonstration, while civic orders, political clubs, college students, eminent men, chief executives of States with imposing staffs, historical floats symbolic of the progress of the nation, and bands almost without number contributed to the splendor of the spectacle.

Seth Bullock, sheriff of Deadwood, idol of South Dakota, picturesque plainsman and withal a gentleman, who enjoys the personal friendship of President Roosevelt, out in the hills of the Northwest gathered together a band of genuine western cowboys, whom he brought to Washington arrayed in all their fantastic regalia to participate in the inaugural parade. Cowpunchers have never before taken part in an inaugural parade, and with their "chaps" and lariats and "big horn" saddles proved a feature of the pageant. With the cowpunchers came a number of well-known characters who, strictly speaking, are not to be classed

on the prairies. Mr. Roosevelt has spent much time among these men, and has come to know them in the true light, as staunch citizens of a new republic and men of honor and integrity and the offspring of that old Puritan stock which founded the nation and by which it has prospered. It was President Roosevelt's desire that the public might see and know these westerners as they are, and not as they are sometimes represented.

The State of Tennessee sent an unusual delegation. The members of the Tennessee Legislature chartered a special train and swooped down on Washington en masse on the evening of March 3. This was the first time in the history of the country that a State Legislature attended an inauguration. Tennessee was also represented by six "long lean muskies," as they describe themselves, who marched up Pennsylvania avenue keeping step with their own music, played on six violins, each over 300 years old. The Governor of Louisiana and his staff, a company of infantry from Alabama, the Georgia Military Academy, a battery and a company from Florida, a company and a battery from North Carolina, two regiments from Virginia, and another from Maryland, composed a representation of the entire South.

A uniform color scheme was adopted for the House decorations, but in the parade color ran riot. Every hue and combination of color was represented. One organization appeared in royal purple, another in olive green, several wore bright red, while blacks and browns and blues and grays were in abundance. The delegation of famous Indian chiefs came with all the colors obtainable. Nearly 50,000 men took part in the parade and it took nearly all afternoon to pass the reviewing stand.

## THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Event Whose Name Is Misleading, a Scene of Lavish Splendor.

The inaugural ball, held in the pension building at night, was the great feature of inauguration day. This ball, which is not a ball, by the way, only a grand spectacle on the most extravagant scale—dimmed the glories of all its predecessors. It was the dream of thousands crystallized into life and light, color and rhythm. It filled many a fair woman's cup of ambition brimming full and running over. It dowered many a blameless man with a happy, ever-present boast for all his remaining days.

The scene of these splendors was the great pension building, which is generous enough to encompass a city square, and tall enough to swallow a sky scraper. In its center is a court large enough to hold a church, spire and all, and the court is surrounded by endless colonnades rising tier above tier.

This hall, with gigantic proportions be-



The inaugural ball, its leaders, and the pension building where it was held

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

MRS. FAIRBANKS.

as cowboys, but who are closely allied to them, and, admiring the President, were eager to join them in giving him a "send-off." These westerners, these representatives of the great region and the wild free life that President Roosevelt knows and loves so well, were all for pleasing and gratifying the man whom they regard as one of themselves, and cut a striking figure in the inaugural parade. They not only wore the conventional cowboy dress, but they rode their own "cayuses" in the parade.

Among the well-known western characters that came along with the cowpunchers was "Deadwood Dick" Clark, the once famous scout, bandit, hunter and leader of the "shotgun men," who guarded the Wells-Fargo Express treasure coach from Deadwood to civilization a quarter of a century or more ago. The once famous "Deadwood Dick," the man who, in pioneer days, in South Dakota, was the terror of all "bad men" in the region and performed well with magnificent feats of daring, is now a workman in plain blue overalls in the Northwest railway yards at Lead, five miles north of Deadwood. After the red border days he laid aside his rifle, his brace of pistols and his buckskin suit, and, donning the garb of civilization, engaged in railroad work, and for a number of years he has been a yardman at Lead. "Tex" Burgess is another famous character who was in line.

There was a purpose in the cowpunchers' presence. Many writers of fiction, who have never been further west than the Alleghenies, have depicted the pioneer and the plainsman, and have drawn wonderful pen sketches of the men who "round up" cattle and spend their lives

fitting the great republic, was draped with a wilderness of flowers and greens and flags and gay stuffs, and the whole flooded with the dazzling radiance of myriad of electric lights. Southern ivy ran riot in delicate traceries. Evergreen ropes circled the hall in curving pendants. Palms of many kinds reared their fronded heads in lofty pride above ferns, bays and lesser plants, while genestas lent their yellow blossoms and spirea japonicas their white plumes to the maze of color.

Probably no more beautiful scene was ever witnessed in America than the ball room presented. It was a dream of light effects and flowers. More than 100,000 roses and a quarter of a million carnations and spring blossoms were required to carry out the ambitious designs of the decorators.

Most of the society women who attended the ball wore flowers instead of jewels for ornaments. Probably so many flowers—nor so many distinguished people, nor so many fine gowns, nor so many beautiful women—were never before gathered within the walls of an American building as were to be seen Saturday evening in the famous pension building. Within that barracks-like structure was a vision of beauty unsurpassed, amply compensating for its ugly exterior.

The great event at the ball was the arrival of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their party. They came about 9 o'clock and remained an hour, promenade around the huge floor between dense crowds of admiring and applauding onlookers. Afterward the President held an informal reception in the apartments set apart for his use.

## ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS.

The new primary bill championed by Gov. Deneen and Republican members of the House passed the second reading Wednesday and was advanced to third reading. The Democrats endeavored to substitute a bill offered by Representative Dougherty of Knox, but it was tabled by a vote of 89 to 51, eighty-eight Republicans and one independent voting to table. The amended measure approved by the party caucus then was substituted by the Republicans for the original measure. The second session of the House was held for the purpose of disposing of the election contests. The first to come up was the contest between Representative W. A. Boyles, Democrat, of Wells, and Alanzo E. Wilson, Prohibitionist, from Du Page. Chairman Dailey of the elections committee reported in favor of Mr. Wilson, who had a majority over his opponent of 533 votes on the recount, and recommended that Mr. Wilson be seated. Two reports came from the committee in the contest of Lee O'Neil Browne against Representative John J. McCluskey, both Democrats, in the La Salle district. Chairman Dailey reported in favor of seating Mr. Browne, who had a majority of 307½ votes on the recount. Mr. Browne was seated.

After voting solidly along party lines in favor of their substitute, twenty-six Democrats turned in Thursday and aided in passing the new primary bill promised to the people of the State by party conventions and by Gov. Deneen during his auto-election campaign. The measure was passed by the House without amendment, receiving 112 yeas, while only twenty members voted against it. Of these two were Socialists, one was a Prohibitionist and seventeen were down-State Democrats. Fifteen Democratic members from Cook county voted for the bill and eleven county members of that party put their shoulders to the wheel and gave the bill a strong boost on the way. Not a single Republican fell by the wayside, eighty-four casting their votes for the bill as agreed upon in the caucus. Gannett, Prohibitionist, and McCrackin, Independent, furnished the other votes, bringing the total up to 112. Senator Gardner introduced a bill tending the bond of notaries public, with a view to securing better men.

A bill requiring the sanitary district of Chicago to report on \$45,000,000 expenditures to the Governor and the Legislature before July 1, 1905, was introduced in the House Friday morning by Mr. Kleeman of Cook. In addition three trustees are required to submit biennially to the Senate and House and the Governor separate reports of expenditures and copies of all contracts made. More important than either of these provisions is one giving the Governor and either branch of the Legislature the right to examine the books of the district by committee or otherwise, "and to call for further reports, accounts, items and copies of all contracts made, or documents held in the possession of any trustees." Should the trustees refuse or fail to report as provided they shall forfeit their office. Labor unions and citizens opposed to the State militia will have to curb their efforts to force members of the National Guard to resign or leave the State or be subject to a fine of \$500 if a bill introduced by Representative Kerrick of Woodford passes. The bill provides that any person who willfully deprives a member of the National Guard or naval reserve of employment or discharges any person from enlistment by threat or injury shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Many labor organizations have passed resolutions urging trades unionists not to join the guard. In some towns employers have dismissed employees because of their connection with the militia, and citizens have sought to intimidate guardsmen. The Kerrick bill makes it possible to punish these practices. Representative Trautmann introduced a bill giving boards of education the right to fix the terms of school teachers at five years. Certificates of the first grade may be issued by the county superintendent for five years at a cost of \$5, and for the second grade, good for two years, at a cost of \$2.

Reduced rates on all suburban trains are provided for in a bill introduced by unanimous consent in the House Monday by Mr. Kleeman of Cook. The bill fixes a maximum rate of 3 cents for five miles or less, 5 cents for more than five miles and less than nine miles, 10 cents for nine to seventeen miles and 15 cents from seventeen to twenty-five miles. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, affects all roads having a regularly established schedule for suburban service and covers a radius of twenty-five miles. The Department of the Interior at Washington sent a vigorous objection to Speaker Shurtliff on Representative Church's bill providing for a State geological survey. The protest said: "The bill is not modern enough. It does not provide for proper and useful data, nor for a topographical map of Illinois. If anything of this kind is done it should be useful to the nation at large."

**Bills Introduced—House.**

By Castle of De Kalb—Providing that the county shall pay the expenses of burying non-resident poor and other expenses in that connection incurred by the overseer of the poor.

By Coyle of McLean—Empowering the county treasurer to refund taxes paid through mistake to those wrongfully paying such taxes.

By Arnold of Knox—Appropriating \$2,000 to meet the deficiency in the expenses of the Illinois State board of arbitration.

By Beebe of Cook—Making Saturday afternoon a holiday.

By Craig of Coles—Provides that good roads to be built which extend through incorporated cities, towns or villages shall also be improved inside the cities by city authorities.

By Pendarvis of Cook—Provides for the creation of the Illinois library extension board, composed of seven members, of which the president of the University of Illinois and the superintendent of public instruction shall be members. With five other members, two of whom shall be women, appointed by the Governor.



## BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,  
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH  
Lv. Chicago. 7:15 AM. 8:35 AM. 10:00 AM. 11:30 AM. 1:00 PM. 2:30 PM. 4:00 PM. 5:30 PM. 7:00 PM. 8:30 PM. 10:00 PM. 11:30 PM.  
Ar. Antioch. 8:30 AM. 9:50 AM. 11:15 AM. 12:40 PM. 2:10 PM. 3:40 PM. 5:10 PM. 6:40 PM. 8:10 PM. 9:40 PM. 11:10 PM. 12:40 PM.

GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch. 7:15 AM. 8:35 AM. 10:00 AM. 11:30 AM. 1:00 PM. 2:30 PM. 4:00 PM. 5:30 PM. 7:00 PM. 8:30 PM. 10:00 PM. 11:30 PM.  
Ar. Chicago. 8:30 AM. 9:50 AM. 11:15 AM. 12:40 PM. 2:10 PM. 3:40 PM. 5:10 PM. 6:40 PM. 8:10 PM. 9:40 PM. 11:10 PM. 12:40 PM.

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 W. W. A. meets 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome. J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C., C. M. CONNER, Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 871, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

### The Brogue.

It is a pity some of our stage Irishmen do not discover Ireland, says the London Tatler. After a century or so of exploration among its green hills, conducted within a radius limited, say, to ten miles, we might expect to get from them a reasonably consistent reproduction of "the brogue." Perhaps I ought to say one of the many "brogues," for every county has its own, and some counties two or three. I once asked a Meath man what was the correct Irish brogue. "Arrah, me good man," he replied, "shure Oireland has a kish o' brogues." He did not add as he might have done that in his native country the standard of ignorance is to be "as ignorant as a kish o' brogues." Now, it has always seemed to me that the stage Irishman, unless he happens to be a recent importation himself, goes round in this country and from a variety of "exiles" picks up samples of the whole "kish" of Irish "brogues"—mostly adulterated with the Cockney idiom. From these he constructs a patchwork "brogue" of his own that no Irishman could mistake for "the real thing." Perhaps there is no reason why he should. The stage Irishman is not catering for Irishmen.

### Startling Mortality

Statistics show startling mortality, from appendicitis and peritonitis. To prevent and cure these awful diseases, there is just one reliable remedy, Dr. King's New Life Pills. M. Flannery, of 14 Custom House Place, Chicago, says: "They have no equal for constipation and biliousness." 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

### Seriousness of Bridge Whist.

The door stood open as I passed and therein I beheld silent groups of women sitting around tables, their hands before their faces, their eyes riveted upon a sheet of cards which they seemed about to devour. "What is this?" I asked. "Why this appalling silence and intense demeanor?" "Oh, that is a bridge whist club," was the response. "It's a matter of life or death with all the players."—Exchange.

### Where the Sun is Unknown.

A kindergarten teacher in one of the public schools who had been talking to the children about the sun asked a new pupil where it set. The little black-eyed dame, whose dignity had earned her the sobriquet "La Belle Princess," replied calmly: "Oh, Miss Brown, you know I came from a very little town, where we never heard about the sun."

### A Severe Cold for Three Months

The following letter from A. J. Nusbaum, of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me." Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Close Prisoner for 21 Years.

Twenty-one years ago a peasant in the village of Jaennersdorf, near Ostpreignitz, placed his son in a small building, and, after walling him in, kept him there. Food was handed in through a small opening not many inches in diameter, which was the only channel for light and air within. The peasant is now aged 90, his wife 86 and the son 46.

**KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS**

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Best and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or HOARSENESS.

## Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A

## Cherry Pectoral

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for cough and cold, especially for children."—Mrs. W. H. HAYDEN, Shelby, Ala.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

THOUGHT SHE SAW THREE.

Story of a Woman Who Thought She Told the Truth.

"If you ask me whether we lawyers ever encourage, aid and abet untruthfulness," said an elderly attorney at a dinner recently, "I can only ask as a reply, 'Does anyone know what truth is? Does any man really know when he is telling it?' I had a rather curious case once a few years ago. I won't say whether it was a murder or a divorce, but the clearing of my client, the defendant, depended entirely on his ability to prove that when he walked down a certain corridor of a certain summer hotel he was accompanied by two persons. It happened that he was seen by the housekeeper of the hotel, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and she insisted that there were three in the party and not simply two, as the prosecution claimed. It was impossible to shake her testimony, and we carried the day. The housekeeper died a year or so later. I heard of it through her priest. He commented on the fact that she had always taken great satisfaction in the thought that her testimony cleared my client. She was, he said, and he spoke from a confessor's knowledge, one of the most truthful persons he had ever met. I told my client what the priest said, the next time we met. He smiled.

"She was lying all the while," he said. "She didn't see three of us, because there were only two."

Brilliant Surgeons Not Wanted. Genius is some sort of neurosis, an uncalculated nervous disease. The few men of genius I have met were exceedingly impossible persons. They are certainly entirely out of place in the medical profession, where even cleverness is not to be encouraged. Indeed, of all desperately dangerous persons the brilliant surgeon is the most lamentable.—Sir Frederick Treves in the Young Man.

### Strikes Hidden Rocks

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of consumption, pneumonia, etc., you are lost, if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. J. W. McKinnon, of Talladega Springs, Ala., writes: "I had been very ill with pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave me relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for cough, throat, bronchitis, colds and croup. Guaranteed at J. H. Swan's drug store, price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

### Musical Fish.

Lake Batticaloa, Ceylon, has the probably unique distinction of being the home of a musical fish. The sounds emitted by these are said to be as sweet and melodious as those which can be produced by a series of Aeolian harps. Crossing the lake in a boat one can plainly distinguish the pleasant sounds. If an oar is dipped in the water the melody becomes louder and more distinct.

### Dog Saved Life of Mistress.

Hubbard Goodwin of Torrington, Conn., has a dog which money will not buy. He went to Mrs. Goodwin's bedroom and barked and finally jumped on the bed. Mrs. Goodwin followed him to the kitchen, where she found the front door of the stove wide open and the floor ablaze directly in front of it.

### Dangers of Pneumonia

A cold at this time if neglected is liable to cause pneumonia which is so often fatal, and even when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened, making them peculiarly susceptible to the development of consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia. Sold by J. H. Swan.

### Greyhound the Fastest Animal.

Hunters of big game used at one time to say that there was a species of antelope in South Africa which could escape any dog, but a test made with two good greyhounds proved this assertion untrue. So far as is known, a greyhound is the fastest animal on earth.

### Turn Hose on Natives.

The method employed by the captains of the Nile boats to keep the natives away on landing is to turn the hose on them.

## FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR CURES

Coughs and Colds PREVENTS Pneumonia and Consumption

Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold.

There is no danger of Pneumonia, Consumption or other serious lung trouble if **Foley's Honey and Tar** is taken, as it will cure the most stubborn coughs—the dangerous kind that settles on the lungs and may develop into pneumonia over night.

If you have a cough or cold do not risk Pneumonia when **Foley's Honey and Tar** will cure you quickly and strengthen your lungs.

Remember the name—**Foley's Honey and Tar**—and refuse any substitute offered. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation that costs you the same when you can get **Foley's Honey and Tar**, that costs you no more and is safe and certain in results. Contains no opiates.

### Cured After Physicians Said He Had Consumption.

E. H. Jones, Pastor M. E. Church, Grove, Md., writes: "About seven or eight years ago I had a very severe cold which physicians said was very near pneumonia, and which they afterwards pronounced consumption. Through a friend I was induced to try a sample of **Foley's Honey and Tar**, which gave me so much relief that I bought some of the regular size. Two or three bottles cured me of what the physicians called consumption, and I have never had any trouble with my throat or lungs since that time."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

## SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY JAMES H. SWAN

### Worth Remembering.

It made the air shine after the sound had died away, and yet it was just the remark of a young man who walked past me one day arm-in-arm with a companion: "Depend upon it, Tom, St. Edmund of Canterbury was right when he said to somebody, 'Work as though you would live forever; live as though you would die to-day.'"—Exchange.

### Use of Arbalest Once Forbidden.

During the twelfth century the early arbalest, or cross-bow, was considered such a deadly weapon when it was first introduced in warfare that its employment in war was forbidden among Christian nations, and it was not until the fourteenth century that it came into general use.

### The Colonel's Waterloo

Col. John M. Fuller, of Honey Grove, Texas, nearly met his Waterloo, from liver and kidney trouble. In a recent letter, he says: "I was nearly dead, of these complaints, and, although I tried my family doctor, he did me no good; so I got a 50c bottle of your great Electric Bitters, which cured me. I consider them the best medicine on earth, and thank God who gave you the knowledge to make them." Sold, and guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, biliousness and kidney disease, by J. H. Swan, druggist, at 50c a bottle.

### Believed Smallest Shetland Pony.

A Blackburn (England) man owns a Shetland pony which is believed to be the smallest in the United Kingdom. Four years old, fully grown, jet black, with a long, shaggy coat, it is only twenty-seven and one-half inches high, or one-half inch short of seven hands.

### Pneumonia Follows a Cold

but never follows the use of **Foley's Honey and Tar**. It stops the cough, heals and strengthens the lungs and affords perfect security from an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

### A Foregone Conclusion.

When a husband and wife are both of one mind it isn't a difficult task to figure out which originally owned the mind.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Foley's Honey and Tar.

Cures coughs and colds. Cures bronchitis and asthma. Cures croup and whooping cough. Cures hoarseness and bronchial troubles. Cures pneumonia and la grippe. Sold by J. H. Swan.

## 50c Buggy Offer 1,000 NO MORE

### Built to Your Order in Our Own Factory

## Our Special Proposition \$50.00 Buggy for \$36.50

We are going to build one thousand If you want one you must do business at once. Send 50 cents and tell us how you want it built. Be very plain, as we cannot make changes after your order is placed with the factory. We will get the material ready, the gears built, the wheels painted, the body finished and polished, except the last coat of varnish, the top and curtains fitted—everything, in fact, except the trimming and the final finishing coat. Ten days before you want it shipped, which must be before April 1, 1905, send \$36.50 more and we will finish and ship you the nicest buggy for the money that you ever looked at. One thousand orders only.

The Reason for this Liberal Offer. Most factories either close or run with only a few men during the winter. We want to keep our large force busy all the time, so make this exceptional offer.

How do you want it built? Body. Please box or Corn. Top 21x27. 21x27 in. or 22x27 in. State which. It will be the same as the body we use on our \$100.00 buggy.

Gear. Each spring (like cut) or heavier? State which. If you do not, we will send our spring. Gear will have a 15 in. high-grade tempered spring made. Arch or dropped axle.

Wheels. Do you want 30 and 40 in. or 30 and 32 in. State which. We have 30 in. tire, 32 in. tire, 34 in. tire, 36 in. tire, 38 in. tire, 40 in. tire, 42 in. tire, 44 in. tire, 46 in. tire, 48 in. tire, 50 in. tire, 52 in. tire, 54 in. tire, 56 in. tire, 58 in. tire, 60 in. tire, 62 in. tire, 64 in. tire, 66 in. tire, 68 in. tire, 70 in. tire, 72 in. tire, 74 in. tire, 76 in. tire, 78 in. tire, 80 in. tire, 82 in. tire, 84 in. tire, 86 in. tire, 88 in. tire, 90 in. tire, 92 in. tire, 94 in. tire, 96 in. tire, 98 in. tire, 100 in. tire.

Top 8 or 4 how—which do you want? We will send our leather quarters and well made in every way with heavy rubber side and back curtains.

Painting. Be very careful. State what you want. We will paint your buggy in a nice, dark green or New York red. Body, a plain ebony black, or black with stripes, or mottled green. Our painting and decorating is all done by hand—no dipping, which insures a uniformly even, fine finish.

Trimming. An extra quality of dark green Union body cloth or white cord or Keratol leather. State which you want. The work is done by the highest class of mechanics we can secure. Spring seat and back—the best.

Furnishings. Leather boots, with springs; rubber storm apron, carpet trimmed all, leather, saddle, and anti-rattle. Everything complete. Also, a pair of with dust-laps, and guaranteed to arrive safely. You could not get a better one for less than \$50.00.

Our Guarantee. FAR MORE liberal than any "Free Trial" or "Ship for Inspection" offer ever made. It is very plain, and made to protect you. The substance is a guarantee of satisfaction.

We Know What's Under the Paint. It was for this reason that we made an investment of over \$100,000 in a plant of our own. We have ourselves every facility known to the business for making good work and making it just as economical as possible. We buy the materials ourselves, and we have the factory located near us so we could be intimately connected with the building of our work and know exactly what we are doing. You would be surprised if you knew what is in some of the buggies offered by "odd-making" houses. Paint can cover a multitude of defects and does so in the work built for profit only.

## STATEMENT BY MR. SHAW

We did not go into the manufacture of vehicles to help out the general catalogue business. We started out to build not an average buggy, but to make ideal work, and to furnish it to our customers at as low a price as it is possible to sell good work.

I have not been in the buggy business forty years. I have been in it, however, long enough to know a good buggy from a poor one. I started out to build a buggy that would only last a few months, we cannot sell it, and when any concern offers you the same kind of a vehicle that we illustrate and describe at a less price than ours, there is something wrong with it. I will state my reputation upon the truthfulness of that assertion.

I have visited nearly every factory in the Central West; I have examined their work, and I have found that the quality of their work is not up to the standard of our work. I have found that the quality of their work is not up to the standard of our work. I have found that the quality of their work is not up to the standard of our work.

Free Vehicle Catalogue. If you do not have a copy, send for one. We have 20 different styles and kinds of vehicles, with prices from \$10.00 to \$100.00. We will send you a copy of our catalogue free of charge. We will also send you a copy of our catalogue free of charge. We will also send you a copy of our catalogue free of charge.

Do It Now. Send your order in at once. The 50c first installment is merely an evidence of good faith. Be careful to say just what you want. We will secure the best freight rate possible for you. It will, however, be small matter when you see the quality of the work. We will also send you a copy of our catalogue free of charge. We will also send you a copy of our catalogue free of charge.

What Others Say. "I know I have saved \$10.00 by buying from you." "My buggy far exceeds my expectations." "Our dealer wanted \$10.00 for exactly the same as your \$12.00 job." "I have just sold the buggy I bought of you three years ago for \$35.00; only paid \$25.00 new."

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Michigan Avenue, Madison and Washington Streets

## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Poet's Love of Birds. The poems of Lowell are filled with references to nature in her many forms, and very often he wrote of birds, revealing the fact that he was familiar with many different species. In his essay entitled "My Garden Acquaintance," he mentions over forty kinds of birds with which he seemed to have been on close terms of friendship.

World's Silver Supply. Mexico and the United States together furnish about 72 per cent of the silver output of the world. British India, Straits Settlements and China take nearly two-thirds of the total in a good year.

Greatest Slaughter of Officers. The greatest proportionate loss of officers to men in any battle was at the capture of the Redan, in the Crimea, where three officers were lost to every twenty-two men.

Pneumonia and La Grippe. Coughs cured quickly by **Foley's Honey and Tar**. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Adulteration of Coffee. A German review contains an article by Bertarelli on a new adulteration of coffee. The roasted beans are plunged in a five per cent solution of borax and then left to dry. The borax makes them shine and absorbs water, thus adding to the weight of the coffee. The way to discover this ingenious fraud is to dry the coffee and if it loses over 4 per cent in weight there has been a fraudulent absorption of water.—London Globe.

Celery Culture in Florida. A few years back the low, wet lands of the state that now produce thousands of dollars annually for the planters of celery, were deemed utterly worthless and could have been bought for a song—no sane man would have paid \$5 an acre for it, while at the present time the improved land, peculiarly adapted to celery culture, will bring from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre, the unimproved \$25 to \$125 an acre.—Florida Times-Union.

Raw or Inflamed Lungs. Yield quickly to the wonderful curative and healing qualities of **Foley's Honey and Tar**. It prevents pneumonia and consumption from a hard cold settled on the lungs. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Preserves Corks. A device to prevent the drying out of corks in liquor and wine bottles, which has the effect of making the contents of the bottle flat and stale, is to be seen at a St. Louis wholesaler's establishment. It consists of a cork which is supplied with a cell into which some moisture-saturated material is placed, before the corking operation is performed, and it is said that this will keep the cork in the proper condition indefinitely.

Forget One's Self. If one will but try to forget one's self and think only of the comfort, the pleasure and the happiness of others, there can be no self-consciousness. If in the company of the opposite sex, do not be always thinking of whether you are producing a good impression or otherwise; be constantly on the alert to find what your companion or companions are most interested in, and turn the conversation in that direction.

THE BODY gets its life from food properly digested. Healthy digestion means pure blood for the body, but stomach troubles arise from carelessness in eating and stomach disorders upset the entire system. Improperly masticated food sours on the stomach, causing distressing pains, belching and nausea. When over-eating is persisted in the stomach becomes weakened and worn out and dyspepsia claims the victim.

Thedford's Black-Draught cures dyspepsia. It forces the stomach and bowels of congested matter and gives the stomach new life. The stomach is quickly invigorated and the natural stimulation results in a good appetite, with the power to thoroughly digest food.

You can build up your stomach with this mild and natural remedy. Try Thedford's Black-Draught today. You can buy a package from your dealer for 25c. If he does not keep it, send the money to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a package will be mailed you.

THE DRAUGHT

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